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16/3/20

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 3.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CHINGLEPUT, CONJEEVERAM AND GINGEE.

Month and date.	Day.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks
1920.						
March 16.	Tuesday ..	Madras (Egmore)	Departure .	..	8-45	By special train. Departure private.
		Chingleput ..	Arrival ..	1-0	..	Arrival private.
		Do. ..	Departure ..	..	1-5	By special train. Departure private.
	Wednesday.	Conjeeveram ..	Arrival ..	..	3-10	Arrival private.
" 17.		Do. ..	.. ..	..	4-0	Arrival public at the station.
		Do. ..	Departure ..	..	7-10	By special train. Departure private.
		Tindivanam ..	Arrival ..	8-40	..	Arrival private.
		Do. ..	Departure ..	7-0	..	By motor. Departure private.
	Thursday	Gingee ..	Arrival ..	8-0	..	Arrival private.
" 18.		Do ..	Departure ..	..	2-30	by motor. Departure private.
		Tindivanam ..	Arrival ..	..	3-6	Arrival private.
	Friday	Do ..	Departure ..	4-0	..	By special train. Departure private.
" 19.		Madras (Egmore).	Arrival ..	7-30	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist of—

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E.
A. C. Duff, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain N. S. DeBrath, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain A. C. Edmonstone, Aide-de-Camp.

K. O. SOLDIE, Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Madras,
10th *March* 1920.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1920.

No. 60.—The Government Secretariat offices will commence work at Stonehouseshill, The Nilgiris, on the 15th April 1920. All communications to Government which cannot reach Madras by the 14th April should be addressed to "Stonehouseshill, The Nilgiris."

2. Communications intended for the following departments of Government should continue to be addressed to Fort St. George, Madras, in the case of (i), (ii) and (iii) and to Chepauk, Madras, in the case of (iv), (v) and (vi); subject to the exceptions noted :—

(i) Financial (Pension).

(ii) Revenue (Special) (Marine)—Urgent communications should be addressed to Stonehouseshill.

(iii) Local and Municipal—Communications for the Plague, Medical and Legislative branches should be addressed to Stonehouseshill.

(iv) Public Works (General and Buildings and Roads)—Confidential communications, replies to references issued from the Octacamund office, and all urgent communications and telegrams not relating to budgets and allotments of funds should be addressed to Stonehouseshill.

(v) Public Works (Railways)—Urgent and confidential communications and replies to references issued from the Octacamund office should be addressed to Stonehouseshill.

(vi) Public Works (Irrigation)—Confidential communications addressed to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or the Secretary by name and replies to references issued from the Octacamund office should be addressed to Stonehouseshill.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

No. 65.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff :—

Second Lieutenant the Raja of Venkatagiri, Indian Land Forces, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, with effect from the 12th March 1920.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

No. 66.—Under articles 233, 236 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 108/C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. O. E. Jones, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 1st May 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

No. 67.—Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Rajacharya Gopala Rao Avargal, Subordinate Judge, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Kurnool, from 12th March 1920.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1920.

No. 68.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 69.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 48 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor has appointed the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1920.

In the last line of paragraph 2 of the Public Department Notification dated the 4th March 1920 on page 378 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1920—

For (vi) Public Works (Irrigation)

Read (vi) Public Works (Irrigation)—Confidential communications addressed to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation or the Secretary by name and replies to references issued from the Octacamund office should be addressed to Stonehouseshill.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 70.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 4th March 1920.

No. 939-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 96 A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Mr. N. Raghavan Pillai, a subject of the Travancore State, is eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service, provided that he shall be found to possess the qualifications prescribed for candidates in the Regulations for admission to the said Service.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1920

No. 40.—Major-General Francis John Jenkins (Retired), to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, *vice* Mr. J. F. Bryant resigned.

No. 41.—Mr. Leslie Hope Fairbairn Michael, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malappuram, to fill an existing vacancy.

B. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1920.

No. 250.—Mr. C. H. Caddell, Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah district, combined privilege leave and furlough on average salary for six months from date of relief under articles 280, 233 and 338 (b), Civil Service Regulations, and G.Os Nos. 177, Financial, and 41, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919 and 22nd January 1920, respectively.

No. 251.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Kabchand Avergal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, combined privilege leave and furlough for two years from date of relief under articles 280, 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

CONFIRMATION.

No. 252.—Mr L. A. Bishop, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on probation, is confirmed with effect from the 8th January 1920.

ERRATUM.

Delete the following names appearing under the Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 167 at page 328 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th February 1920, and *insert* them under Notification No. 190 published at the same page of the Gazette:—

Fort St. George, February 21, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Lalgudi Subrahmanya Ayyar Balakrishna Ayyar Avargal
M.R.Ry. Odayappa Chettiyar Adaikkappa Chettiyar Odayappa Chettiyar Kadiresan Chettiyar Adaikkappa Chettiyar Avargal
M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Chettiyar Palaniappa Chettiyar Govindaswami Chettiyar Avergal
M.R.Ry. Perhaniappa Chettiyar Vadugaanthan Chettiyar Perna Karuppan Chettiyar Ramaswami Chettiyar Kam Chettiyar Avargal
M.R.Ry. Devasahayam Samuel Avargal

} for the area comprised within the jurisdictions of the Bench of Magistrates at Pattukkottai in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Upath Veetil Chami Muthan Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Palghat in the district of Malabar.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

No. 253.—Intimation has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kadamangudi Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, to be Advocate General for the Presidency of Madras in succession to M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avergal, C.I.E.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 254.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ponnari in the district of Chingleput conferred on the undermentioned gentleman, who has left the place:—

M.R.Ry. Pudurai Natesa Modaliyar.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1920.

No. 255.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates :—

Mr. Subrahmanya Ranganatham, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate in the district of Kurnool.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Vriddachalam Sadasivam Pillai Sornandaram Pillai Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1920.

No. 256.—Under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Sasarla Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Godavari.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Samuel David Nadar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Madura.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Arogyadram Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

Mr. Paschal Constantine Lobo, District and Sessions Judge in the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1920.

Mr. Robert William Davies, Sessions Judge in the district of Ganjam.

M.R.Ry. Ponnambala Subbayya Mudaliyar Avargal, Assistant Sessions Judge in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

No. 257.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the first class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates :—

M.R.Ry. Samuel David Nadar, Deputy Magistrate in the district of Madura.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1920.

M.R.Ry. Tarakad Sankara Narayana Subrahmanya Ayyar, Tahsildar in the district of Malabar.

M.R.Ry. Mankoth Karunakaran Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Malabar.

No. 258.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders on to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Matcha Venkata Rao Nayudu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of Ganjam.

Fort St. George March 12, 1920.

M.R.Ry. M. J. Nagesa Rao, Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar in the district of Cuddapah.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

M.R.Ry. M. Rama Rao Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Nellore.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

No. 259.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Vanjipuram Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Dharmapuri in the district of Salem, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the second class; and further to direct, under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Code, that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established for the area.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

No. 260.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Tanjore Pattabhirama Ayyar Ramanatha Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Bodinayakkanur, Periyakulam taluk in the district of Madura, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Bodinayakkanur, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the municipality of Bodinayakkanur, Periyakulam taluk in the district of Madura :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 9, 14, 16 and 17 to 29.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 8 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

No. 261.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Pakala, Chandragiri taluk in the district of Chittoor, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Pakala, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the

Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Pakala, Chandragiri taluk in the district of Chittoor :—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 282.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 18th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, as amended by Notification No. 908, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

M.S Ry. Swaminatha Venkatarama Ayyar—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ponnari in the district of Chingleput.

M.S.Ry. Vellaya Nadar Perla Karuppa Nadar Rajaswami Nadar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Madura in the district of Madura.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

No. 283.—Under section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council directs the establishment of a temporary Additional Sessions Judge's Court for the Kurnool Sessions division from or after the 12th March 1920 till the District and Sessions Court's recess of 1920 and that it shall hold its sittings at Kurnool.

Under section 193 of the same Code, the Governor in Council further directs that the Additional Sessions Judge shall try such cases as may be transferred to him by the Sessions Judge, Kurnool.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

No. 284.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council directs that the Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, sanctioned in Home (Judicial) Department Notification No. 1048, dated the 12th December 1919, published at page 1445 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th December 1919, shall be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1920.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

No. 285.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 9 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Court of Coimbatore to hold its sittings at Ootacamund for the trial of Sessions cases Nos. 137 and 138 of 1919 on the file of that court.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1920.

No. 286.—It is hereby notified that M.R.Ry. J. V. A. Rajendram has been permitted by the Madras Government, under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to complete the audit of the accounts of the undermentioned four companies for the period specified against each :—

Name of companies.	Period.
(1) The Egmore Benefit Society, Third Branch, Limited.	Accounts of the year 1918.
(2) The Madras Parasavalkam Hindu Janopakara Sanvatha Nidhi, Limited.	Accounts of the Company's financial year 1918–1919.
(3) The Parasawalkam Hindu Santhatha Snega Nidhi, First Branch, Limited.	Do. do.
(4) The Madras Nattu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do do.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1920.

No. 287.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 425.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 1, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in item 23 in Part N of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department Nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as subsequently amended, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council namely :—

For the words "Director of Agriculture" the words "Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department" shall be substituted.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1920.

No. 244.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899. (VIII of 1899), it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession, sale and transport of Carbide of Calcium in the Madras Presidency published at pages 386–88 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd April 1906 :—

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1920.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendment.

After rule 3 of Part I of the rules, *add* the following as rule 3-A :—

The contents of vessels containing Carbide of Calcium which are not packed as required by rule 3 or which are broken or defective, will be liable to be drowned in deep water in the harbour at the expense of the consignee under instructions from the Collector of Customs.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1920.

No. 248.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections (2) (b) and 68 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 (V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend, with effect from the 1st May 1920, the provisions of the said Act to the Dindigul municipality in the Madura district and to appoint the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dindigul, to perform the functions of the Commissioner under the Act.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1920.

No. 269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909.—

Amendments to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

(1) In rule 2, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words 'otherwise than in bulk' shall be omitted.

(2) In rule 6, Chapter V, Part II of the said rules, the words 'other than in bulk' shall be omitted.

(3) In Form H—

(*a*) the words 'otherwise than in bulk', wherever they occur, shall be omitted; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the form, after the words 'The petroleum' the words 'if not in bulk' shall be inserted.

(4) In Form I—

(*a*) *for* the words '$\frac{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}$' the words 'in bulk or otherwise than in bulk', shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in condition 1 of sub-head I of the conditions attached to the form, after the words 'The petroleum' the words 'if not in bulk' shall be inserted.

(5) In Form I-A *for* the words '$\frac{\text{in bulk or otherwise than in bulk}}{\text{otherwise than in bulk}}$', wherever they occur, the words 'in bulk or otherwise than in bulk' shall be substituted.

(6) In Form K—

(*a*) the words 'cases or packages containing in all' shall be enclosed in brackets and an asterisk placed before the opening bracket; and the following marginal reference shall be inserted, namely:—

'To be omitted when petroleum is transported in bulk,' and

(*b*) in condition 1 of the conditions attached to the form, after the words 'The petroleum' the words 'if not in bulk' shall be inserted.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1920.

No 270.—Under the provisions of section 15 (6) of the Police Act, 1861, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws, with effect from the 1st April 1920, the proclamation issued in Notification No. 859, Judicial, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 7th October 1919.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 271.—Whereas the area comprised by the villages mentioned below has been found to be in a disturbed state and whereas from the conduct of the Shanar and Maravar sections of the

inhabitants of the said area, it has been found expedient to increase the number of police stationed in it, it is hereby notified, under section 15 of the Police Act, 1861, that until the 1st October 1921, such police force as may be considered necessary by the Governor in Council, in addition to the fixed complement quartered in the said area, shall be entertained therein, and the cost of that force shall be defrayed by the Shanar and Maravar sections of the inhabitants of that area according to such apportionment as may be made by the Magistrate of the district :—

Number and names of villages.	Taluk in which situated.
1. Kamudi	Mudukulattûr.
2. Singappullispatti	
3. Pappankulam	
4. Sendaeundal	
5. Peemaeundal	
6 Sengippadai	
7. Ulaganedai	
8. Karungulam ...	
9. Udayarkuttam	
10. Kolikotchi	
11. Uppankulam	
12 Kidarikulam	
13 Saganapuram	
14. Mungudi	
15. Perumalteevanpatti	
16. Melakaraippatti	
17. Nedungulam	
18. Marukulam	
19. Kottapikulam	
20. Udappankulam	
21. Pasumbon	
22. Sambakulam	
23. Nariyan Nedungulam ...	
24. Podathan	
25. Kanniseri	
26. Vikramapandiyapuram ...	
27. Anaseri	
28. Marudaganallur	
29 Nallur	
30. Seyyamangalam	
31. Mochchikulam	
32 Peraiyur	
33. Palvoikulam	
34 Usampottalkarisalkulam ...	
35. Pammaeundal	
36. Kanjirankulam	
37. Kovilangulam	
38 Vachchikulam or Vachiyendal.	
39 Poolapatti	
40 Athikulam	
41 Kundukulam	
42. Veppankulam	
43 Vannankulam	
44. Olugupuli	
45 Usilangulam	
46 Kallangulam	
47 Kathaeundal	
48 Velangulam	
49 Chitrangudi	
50 Senalpiriyankottai	
51 Kidathurukkai	
52. Enadi	
53 Appanur	
54 Arayanapuram	
55 Pothikulam	
56 Oothatavankottai	
57 (Maravar) Karisalkulam ...	
58. Kadaladi	
59 Kumilangulam	
60. Kombadi	
61. Puñangudi	
62 Sathangudi	
63. Mangalam	
64. Kidakkulam	

Number and names of villages.	Taluk in which situated.
65 Paduvaeundal	Mudukulattûr—cont.
66. Punavasal	
67. Tarakoruhi	
68. Kilavaneri	
69. Adanakarichi	
70. Kilatuval	
71. Melatuval	
72. Orivayal	
73. Ponnikulam	
74. Polikal	
75. Kilachchakkulam	
76. Melachchakkulam	
77. Mudukalattûr	
78. Sockaeu	
79. Kirandai	
80. Pusari	
81. Vallambadai	
82. Soneakurichi	
83. Irayanandal	
84 Arasikulavan	
85. Melachirubodu	
86. Mudalaadu	
87. Kilapannaikulam	
88. Melapannaikulam	
89. Manalur	
90. Nallankulam	
91. Kilakkulam	
92. Valaeai	
93. Kanjithalikuttam or yendal	
94. Manaakkulam	
95. Othakkudiyirappu ...	
96. Virudakkulam	
97. Muthalangulam	
98 Valaiyapikulam	
99. Idaichinrani	
100. Nedungulam	
101. Chattikulam	
102 Tavanikkarichi	
103 Perumali	
104. Poodampuli	
105. Ariyamangalam	
106. Kadamangalam	
107. Tarkaveppankulam ...	
108. Kaukkur	
109. Padamdapuh	
110. Ammaneampatti	
111. Udayaseevaikarappatti ..	
112. Muettakurichchi	
113. Velangudi	
114. Kilakallakari	
115. Melakallakari	Aruppukottai.
116. Kanakki	
117. Kilaparaikulam	
118. Melaparaikulam	
119. Kilkudi	
120. Iluppaiyur	
121. Kottakudi	Tiruvâdânai.
122. Nallirukkai	Ramnad.
123. Koneri	
124. Tavadikottai alias Talayadikottai.	Paramagudi.
125. Kodikulam	
126 Satanur	

Number and names of villages.			Taluk in which situated.	Number and names of villages.			Taluk in which situated.
127. Paramagudi	...	...	Paramagudi—*cont.*	136. Akkiramsi	...	...	Paramagudi—*cont.*
128. Melayigedi	...	...		137. Nagaram	...	...	
129. Kilayigudi	...	...		138. Anjenedu	...	...	
130. Gangaikondan	...	...		139. Kolurur	...	...	
131. Kenenkottai	...	...		140. Veravani	...	...	
132. Tolur	...	...		141. Kavenur	...	...	
133. Madandai	...	...		142. Vegaiyendal	...	...	
134. Sirahikottai	...	...		143. Vadugunathapuram		...	
135. Ariyankottai	...	...					

Fort St. George, March 10, 1920.

No. 272.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published in Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 749, dated the 22nd September 1915, at pages 1169—1179 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th idem, as amended by subsequent notifications:—

AMENDMENT.

Add the following to rule 12 of Part I of the rules:—

"and shall not without good and sufficient cause deviate from the route notified or exceed the time notified in going to his destination or returning to his village or be absent for a longer period than the period notified as the probable period of absence".

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

No. 24.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Mr. Joseph Ponnampalam Ampalavanar of the Indian Christian Mission, residing at Ellore in the taluk of Ellore in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

Mr. Zachariah Devadattu of the London Missionary Society, residing at Tadpatri in the taluk of Tadpatri in the district of Anantapur.
Malakottalam Murugesam of the American Baptist Mission, residing at Madras.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1920.

The Reverend Sami Arulanandam Vedanayagam of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Nagari in the taluk of Puttur in the district of Chittoor.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

No. 23.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend Harold Cooper of the American Madura Mission in the district of Madura on the 14th February 1917 is hereby revoked.

No. 26.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licences granted under the said section to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates specified against each are hereby revoked:—

The Reverend Harold Cooper of the American Madura Mission—14th February 1917.
The Reverend W. P. Elwood of the American Madura Mission—4th June 1892.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1920.

M.R.Fy. Katura Samuel of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the district of Vizagapatam—10th October 1917.

The Reverend Dasa Chinna Narasayya of the American Baptist Mission in the district of Nellore—12th July 1882.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

No. 77.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution recorded in G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur D. Sesha Acharlu Garu, Assistant Director of Survey, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from or after 20th April 1920.

No. 78.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution recorded in G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. R. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Special Deputy Collector, Bellary district, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of his relief.

POSTINGS.

No. 79.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.R Ry. Tiruvalandur Ranganaswami Ayyangar Avargal, on return from leave, to the Chingleput treasury.

Mr. Henry Edward Lewis D'Sena, from the Chingleput treasury, to general duty, Madras, *vice* M.R.Ry. A. Upendra Pai Avargal.

Muhammad Humayun Sahib Bahadur, on relief from special duty, Kistna, to general duty, Godavari, *vice* Mr. C. H. Masterman, I.C.S.

POSTINGS AND PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

No. 80.—The following postings and promotion in the Salt, Abkari and Customs department are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Henry Percie St. Clair Sorlin, Assistant Commissioner, third grade, and acting Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, to be Assistant Commissioner, Arcot subdivision, reverting Mr. C. J. Bradbury, acting as Assistant Commissioner. To join on relief by Mr J. W. Borebank.

(2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Matteswami Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Commissioner, third grade, Chingleput subdivision, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Central division, from 8th April 1920, *vice* Mr. C. S. Rolland, granted leave or until further orders.

(3) Mr. Edwin John Bower, Assistant Commissioner, third grade, Malabar subdivision (on leave), to be Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, from 9th April 1920, *vice* No. (2).

ERRATUM.

In the Revenue Department notification No. 47, dated 18th February 1920, published on page 296 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1920, *for* the words "7th April 1920" *read* "8th April 1920."

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

No. 99.—Under the Government of India Resolution recorded in G.O. No. 61, Financial, dated 22nd January 1920, Mr. A. B. Jackson, acting Conservator of Forests, privilege leave for six months and furlough on average salary for two months in continuation thereof in lieu of the combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months already granted to him.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1920.

No. 97.—Under the Government of India Resolution recorded in G.O. No. 61, Financial, dated 22nd January 1920, Mr. H. A. Latham, Conservator of Forests, privilege leave for five months and nine days and furlough on average salary for three months and seventeen days in continuation thereof in lieu of the combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months and fifteen days already granted to him.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1920.

No. 98.—The following amendment made by the Governor in Council by virtue of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), is hereby notified for general information :—

Rule 35 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1912, published on pages 682—690 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th July 1912, cancelled.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 99.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIES

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD AS A BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

No. 1711-D.—In accordance with the announcement made in Resolution No. 91-D., in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated November 18th, 1919, the Government of India have now decided to reconstitute the Indian Munitions Board as a Board of Industries and Munitions. The new Board will be a temporary organisation, designed to close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, to take over from the Commerce and Industry Department and the Public Works Department certain items of work, and to undertake the initial work of industrial organisation and in particular to frame detailed proposals for a new Department of Industries.

2. The new Board will come into existence on March 1st, 1920, and will consist of a President and two members. The following gentlemen have been appointed to these posts :—

President :

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Members :

Thomas Ryan, Esq., C.I.E.

A. C. Chatterjee, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

As the Indian Munitions Board will be merged into the new Board all correspondence intended for the Indian Munitions Board should hereafter be addressed to the Secretary of the new Board. The Board of Industries and Munitions will take over at the same time the following heads of business :—

From the Public Works Department—

Electricity.

From the Department of Commerce and Industry—

1. Geology and Minerals, including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act.
2. Salt.
3. The Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
4. Stationery and Printing
5. Inventions and Designs.
6. The Indian Factories Act.
7. The administration of the various Acts relating to Steam Boilers.
8. Industries.

3. The control of Ordnance Factories having been transferred to the Army Department, all correspondence relating to them and intended for the Government of India should be addressed to that Department instead of to the Indian Munitions Board as heretofore.

4. Upon the formation of the new Board the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, will be known as the Department of Commerce.

Agl. 100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (c) of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919, the Governor in Council hereby declares that badrot caused by the fungus *Pythium palmivorum* is a plant disease in respect of palmyra and coconut palms. In order to eradicate and to prevent the spread of this plant disease, the Governor in Council directs, under section 3, clauses (b) and (c) of the aforesaid Act, that for a period of one year with effect from 1st April 1920, the following remedial measures shall be taken in respect of palmyra and coconut palms attacked by the said disease in the districts of Kistna and Godavari :—

(1) The crowns of dead palmyra and coconut palms should be cut off, immediately the central leaf becomes pale yellow,

(2) All spotted leaf bases and four more healthy looking ones should be cut off from every outwardly infected palm that has one or more leaves with a row of disease spots, immediately the spotted leaf becomes visible,

(3) All diseased crowns, leaf-bases, leaves and other diseased material so cut off should be burnt in the field at once so that the fungus may be roasted to death.

(4) All palmyra and coconut palms within a radius of 50 yards of a diseased tree should have 10 to 15 leaf-bases cut off. If any one of these leaf bases is found to have the typical spots of the disease, the tree from which they were cut should be treated by cutting off and burning all the diseased tissue in the manner prescribed for trees whose leaf has the disease spots.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1920.

No. 101.—Under rule 7 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints A. S. L. Tottenham, Esq., Collector of Madras, to be the President of the Exemption Tribunal, Madras, during the absence on leave of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

No. 102.—The Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the annexed schedule, shall be constituted 'reserved forest' with effect from the 10th May 1920: —

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of reserve.	Description.		Boundaries.
				Block number.	Extent in acres.	
Coddapah ..	Coddapah ..	Nandimandalam.	Gangaraopalle Idupulapaya-reddiahtitura reserve.	R. S. No. 2168. OM S. Nos. 2139/1, 2 and 3	4 75 0 09	Bounded on all sides by the reserved forest.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1920.

No. 103.—The Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V, 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted reserved forests with effect from 10th May 1920:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the village.	Name of block.	Boundaries and extent.	
					acs.
Coddapah ..	Rajampet..	Malemarpuram	Additions to Chitvel A-2 Extension reserved forest.	The addition comprises S. No. 612	3 38
				S No. 614	5 46
				S. No. 617	1 52
					10 36
				S. Nos 612 and 617 are surrounded on all sides by the Chitvel Extension A-2 reserved forest; S No 614 is surrounded on the north, west and south by Chitvel Extension A-2, and on the east is bounded by the eastern boundary of Chitvel Extension A-2.	
Do. ..	Sidhout ..	Pothapuravi.	Additions to Kokatti Kuruba Extension B block.	*S No. 485—north* 1·37 *acres*—*North*, road and *west*, Kokatti Kuruma forest reserve; *south*, S No. 487.	
				S. No. 487—*area* 4·07 *acres*—*North*, S. No. 485, *east*, *west* and *south*, the above reserve.	
Do. ..	Rajampet.	Chitvel ..	Additions to Chitvel Extension B reserved forest.	*S. No.* 671—0·40 *acre*.—*North*, S. No. 673; *east* and *south*, Chitvel Extension B; *west*, Chitvel reserve and Chitvel Extension A-2.	
				S Nos. 672—3·64 *acres*—*North and west*, Chitvel Extension A-2, *south*, S. No 671; *east*, Chitvel Extension B	

Fort St George, March 10, 1920.

No 104.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted 'reserved forests' under the Act with effect from 15th May 1920:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Village.	Name of reserve and area	Boundaries.
Trichinopoly ..	Kulitalai ..	Amayagaram ..	Addition to Amayagaram reserve—0·08 acre.	*S F. Nos.* 668; 668-1, 2—4·09 *acres*—*North*, starting from a point on the southern boundary of survey No. 667, 40 links, east of its south-west corner, the line runs along the southern boundary of that survey number to its south-east corner; *east*, thence south for 120 links along the western boundary of survey No 681; *south*, thence west in a straight line to a point 6 chains south-south-west of the south west corner of survey No 667; *west* thence to the starting point.
				S F. No. 666—3·97 *acres*.—*North*, starting from a point 3½ chains west by north of the north-west corner of survey No. 670, the line runs south-east to a point on the north side of that survey number, 8 chains east of the said corner; *east*, thence along the northern and western boundaries of survey No. 670 to a point on the northern boundary of survey No 667, one chain west of its north-east corner; *south*, thence along the survey No 667, southern boundary for 1½ chains; *west*, thence the boundary runs in a straight line north to the starting point.

No. 105.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 28, 33, 35, 55 and 64 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and section 2 of the Madras Forest Amendment Act, 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following amendment to the rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Bisamkatak estate which were published in notification Nos 387 and 388, dated 27th October 1919, on pages 1229–1231 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1919:—

For the words 'Government' occurring in rules 3 (a), 3 (*c*), 4 and 8 *substitute* the words 'Chief Conservator of Forests'.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1920.

No. 86.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (*a*) of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the 'stem weevil' (*Pempherus affinis*) and the 'pink-boll worm' (*Gelechia gossypiella*) are insect pests in respect of cambodia cotton. In order to eradicate these insect pests the Governor in Council directs under section 3, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the Act, that all cambodia cotton plants in the tracts specified below be pulled completely out of the ground and allowed to wither before the 1st August in each year :—

District.	Taluk.
Salem	Salem. Omalur. Tiruchengodu. Namakkal.
Trichinopoly ..	Karur. Kulittalai. Musiri.
Madura	Dindigul. Palni. Periyakulam. The portion of the Nilakottai taluk north of the Vaigai river, and the Periyar irrigated tract up to the foot of the Sirumalais.

No. 87.—In connexion with the eradication of the stem weevil (*Pempherus affinis*) and the pink-boll worm (*Gelechia gossypiella*) from cambodia plants in the Salem, Omalur, Tiruchengodu and Namakkal taluks of the Salem district, Karur, Kulittalai and Musiri taluks of the Trichinopoly district and the Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam taluks, and the portion of the Nilakottai taluk north of the Vaigai river, and the Periyar tract up to the foot of the Sirumalais in the Madura district.

(1) The following are appointed inspecting officers under section 19 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919 :—

Revenue inspectors, village headmen and village accountants in the tracts concerned.

(2) Under section 21 (*f*) of the above-said Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the tracts concerned appeals under section 6 of the Act shall lie to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge having jurisdiction over the land or premises concerned.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1920.

No. 21.—Lieutenant Commander William Lamb Kelly, R.N.R. (Retired), to act as Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer and Agent for Government Consignments, Madras, with effect from 5th March 1920 and until the return from leave of Mr. Frank Gordon Smith.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. Arthur William Robert, Executive Engineer, Madura division, is granted, with effect from the 14th March 1920 or date of relief, privilege leave for one month and ten days.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

In supersession of the notification of the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1919, M.S.Ry. Pulmaneri Subbaraiah Natesa Sastri Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, VI Circle, is granted, under articles 233, 238 and 339 (b), Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, combined leave for six months (i.e., privilege leave for four months and one day and furlough for the remaining period) with effect from the 29th November 1919.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1920.

Major and Commissary Charles Henry Briant, Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Assistant Engineer, supernumerary, Koimpt division, I Circle, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, VI Circle, in relief of Mr. Charles Gordon Barber, Executive Engineer, granted long leave and until further orders.

CANCELLATION OF TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

The transfer of M.S.Ry. Pulmoneri Subbaraiah Natesa Sastri Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, to the IV Circle, ordered in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1920, is cancelled.

W. J. J. HGWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (General and Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894 His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·43 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarry to the Hindri bridge works; and, under sections 7 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kurnool, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kurnool, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kurnool district, Kurnool taluk, Mamidalapad village.

	Acs.
Eyetwari, belonging to Gunlee Ramayya and Kankala Papanna minor by guardian and uncle Venaparthi, bounded on the north by No. 128; east by No. 103-2; south by No. 111, west by No 112	4·43

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·40 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of the Police Hospital compound; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur village.

	Acres.
Dry, S. No. 312 C-7, belonging to Elliya Venkatappa and Ramasami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 312 C-1, east by No. 311 C-2, south by Nos. 311 B-3 and 313-E; west by No. 312-B	0·40

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·75 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a service reservoir; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Anantapur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Anantapur district, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur village.

	Acs.
Dry, S. No. 378-2, belonging to Gulam Kundappa, bounded on the north by patta land of Gulam Kundappa, No. 378-1, east by Anantapur to Kuptal road, Nos. 382 and 371; south by patta land of Gulam Kundappa, No. 378-3, west by patta land of Gulam Kundappa, No. 378-1	2·75

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·48 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for use of Government Training School, Malappuram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Ernad taluk, Kizhumuri village.

	Acs.
Eyetwari, garden, S. No. 412-2 A 1 B 1, belonging to janam and Sirpuling owners—Malappura Para Nambi alias Sankara Nambi, (2) Veerangata Avikka son Muhammad of Edavanna, (3) Pulachittakkil Kunna Mooso; occupiers—(1) Kallachina Kunhikoi, son of Muhammad, (2) Thikottil Ahmutti Molla, son of Assan, (3) Ignes Fernandes, son of R. Fernandes, (4) Thekkeli Kelathingal Kunhi Mukri, (5) Perumugal Mathar and mother Kunjamil Amma and (6) Valapurasseri and Kuttayakutti Amma, bounded on the north by S. No. 412-1B & 4 A/A, east by S. No. 412-2; south by S. Nos. 413-4 A 2 & B and 413-1 A 2 & 411; west by S. Nos. 411 and 413	1·48

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

Fort St. George, March 11, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·36 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Ashaver tank of Kanapur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Kanapur village.

	Acs.
Jiravati, dry, R.S. No. 205-3 A, belonging to Kalluri Sitaramayya, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 214; east by R.S. Nos. 214 and 205-3 B, south by R.S. No. 205-1-2; west by R.S. No. 177	0·02
Jiravati, dry, R.S. No. 205-3 B, belonging to Pamarakayala Arjunna, Dharmanna and Ramanna, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 205-3 A; east by R.S. No. 205-4; south by R.S. No. 205-1-2; west by R.S. No. 205-3 A	1·19
Jiravati, dry, R.S. No. 205-4, belonging to Pamarakayala Arjunna, Dharmanna and Ramanna, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 213; east by R.S. No. 205; south by R.S. No. 205, west by R.S. No. 205-1, 2-3 ..	1·17
Total ..	1·38

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·72 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a surplus channel from the byewash at the right flank of Sengottai tank in Sengottai village, Madura taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Melur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Sengottai village.

	Acres.
Inam, dry, R.S. No 127-2, belonging to *S.* Muthu Kone, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 126-b and S; east and south by R.S. No 127-1; west by M.S. No. 126-3 A	0·14
Inam, dry, R.S. No. 126 b, belonging to Karuppana Pillai, bounded on the north by R.S. Nos 125-7 and 126-1; east by R.S. Nos. 123-1 B and 123-3 A; south by R.S. Nos. 123-1 B and 123-3 A; west by R.S. No. 126-1	0·68
Inam, dry, R.S. No 126-3 A, belonging to Karuppana Pillai, bounded on the north by R.S. Nos. 123-1 and 1 A and 126-2; east by R.S. No. 126 2 B; south by R.S. Nos. 126 2 B and 126-3 A, west by R.S. No. 126-2	0·30
Inam, dry, R.S. No. 126-3 A, belonging to *S.* Muthu Kone, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-3 A; east by R.S. No. 127-2; south by R.S. No. 123 1 A	0·06
Inam, dry, R.S. No. 126-2 A, belonging to Ramayee; bounded on the north by R.S. No. 124-8; east by R.S. No. 123-2 B; south by R.S. No. 123 3; west by R.S. No 123-2	0·42
Eyotwari, wet, R.S. No. 123-4 A, belonging to Ayyanar Kone, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-3; east by R.S. No. 123-4 B; south by R.S. No. 122; west by R.S. No. 123-4	1·06
Total ..	0·72

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 13·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Godeltanka set; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Amalapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Amalapur taluk, Komanapalli village.

	Acres.
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 84, belonging to Bandaru Peda Reddi, Viranna, Narasayya and Sanyasirayana (being minor) by guardian Peda Reddi), bounded on the north by S. No. 82, east by S. Nos. 83-4b, south by S. No. 85; west by Tantanka	1·72
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 81 1-B, belonging to Gaddati Narasayya, Ramayya and Subbayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 80-3, east by S. No. 81 2, south by S. No. 82; west by S. No 81 1-A	0·16
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 81-2, belonging to Nimmana Peda Tatayya alias Subbayya, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 80 2 and 80-3; east by S. No 81-3, south by S. No 82; west by S. No 81 1-B ..	2·03
Eyotwari, dry, S. No 81-3, belonging to Gaddati Narasayya, Subbayya and Ramayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 80-1; east by S. No. 81-4, south by S. No 83; west by S. No. 81-2	1·35
Eyotwari, dry, S. No 81-4, belonging to Nimmana Peda Tatayya alias Subbayya, bounded on the north by S Nos 80-1 and 79, east and south by S. No 83; west by S. No. 81-3	1·03
Eyotwari, dry, S. No 80-1, belonging to Nimmana Venkayya, China Tatayya, Pallayya Swami and Muthayya bounded on the north by portion of S. No. 80-1, east by S. No. 79; south by S. Nos. 81-2 and 81 4, west by S. No. 80-3	1·17
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 80 2 A, belonging to Gaddati Narasayya, Subbayya and Ramayya, bounded on the south by S. No 77; east by S. No. 80-1; south by S. No. 80-2; west by S. No 80 1-A 2	1·95
Eyotwari, dry, S. No 80 2, belonging to Gaddati Bulli Venkanna's son Venkayya and Hota Subbamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 80 2 A 1 and b; east by S. No 80-1; south by S. Nos. 81-1, 81-2 and 81-3, west by S. No. 81-4 and Tantanka	2·45
Eyotwari, dry, S. No. 78, belonging to Gaddati Narasayya, Subbayya and Ramayya, bounded on the north by portion of S. No. 79; east by S. Nos. 83; south by S. No. 81-4, west by S. No. 80-1 ..	0·76
Total ..	13·20

Fort St. George, March 18, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 258 square links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a sluice in S. No. 178 of Marchinayakkampalaiyam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Marchinayakkampalaiyam village.

	Sq. links.
Dry, ryotwari portion of S. No. 178 belonging to Kandaswami Kavandan, bounded on the north by remaining portion of S. F. No. 174 of Marchinayakkampalaiyam village; east by S. F. No. 44 of Annamalai village; south and west by remaining portion of S. F. No. 178 of Marchinayakkampalaiyam village	258

Fort St. George, March 6, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 31·59 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the Law Ford's straight cut in Negapatam taluk; and, under

sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, Vettaikaranirruppu village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, No. 416-K (part), belonging to Madasayya Gounden and three others, bounded on the north and east by No. 412, south by portion of No. 416-K; west by Nos. 416-33, 416-1 L and 416-2 D ..	0·10
Government, dry, No. 116-7 H (part), belonging to Adaiganani Kowther, bounded on the north by No. 416-2 C; east by No. 416 K, south by portion of No. 416-2 H, west by No. 416-3 C	0·01
Government, dry, No. 416-2 C, belonging to Adaiganani Kowther, bounded on the north by No. 416-2 D, east by No. 416-K; south by No. 416-2 H, west by No. 414	0·21
Government, dry, No. 416-2 D, belonging to Nagammal and four others, bounded on the north by No. 416; east by No. 416-K; south by No. 416-2 C; west by No. 412	0 17
Government, dry, No. 417-B (part), belonging to Natesa Gounden, Avliyya Muhammad Rawther, Pakiri Velan and Lakshmanan Gounden, bounded on the north by No. 413; east by No. 456, south by portion of No. 417-B, west by No. 412	1·34
Government, dry, No. 426-P (part), belonging to Pakiri Velan and four others, bounded on the north by No. 413, east by No. 426-S, south by portion of No. 426-P; west by No. 427	1·61
Government, dry, No. 427 (part), belonging to Nagammal and two others, Mr. Rammanan Pillai and Mumbalu, bounded on the north by No. 413, east by No. 426-S; south by portion of No. 427; west by No. 428-S ..	1 37
Government, dry, No. 434-C (part), belonging to Selambal, Ichambara Kumaran, Kandiyan Pillai, Thiruvengada Konan, Pakiri Gounden and two others and Vellammal, bounded on the north by No. 437, east by No. 436, south by portion of No. 434-C; west by Nos. 427 and 428	2·74
Government, dry, No. 434 (part), belonging to Seppan, Mr. Rammanan Pillai, Vellammal, Pakiri Gounden and two others Rajagopala Terar and three others and Avliyya Muhammad Rawther, bounded on the north by No. 437, east by No. 439, south by portion of No. 434; west by No. 431	3·00
Government, dry, No. 439 (part), belonging to Rangammal Nayar and nine others, bounded on the north by No. 437, east by Nos. 437 and 440; south by portion of No. 439, west by No. 434	1·38
Government, dry, No. 440 (part), belonging to Mr. Kandasami Pillai and Mr. Krishna Pillai, Mr. Samia Pillai, Thiruvengada Konan and Ratnambali, bounded on the north by No. 439; east by No. 441; south by portion of No. 439; west by Nos. 446 and 437	2·35
Government, dry, No. 441 (part), belonging to Alivelu Pillai and two others and Mr. Muniswara Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 440; east by No. 454-A, south by portion of No. 441; west by No. 439 ..	1·35
Government, dry, No. 454-A (part), belonging to Thiruvengada Konan and Mr. Rangasami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 453; east by No. 454-B; south by portion of No. 454-A; west by No. 451 ..	1 11
Government, dry, No. 454-B (part), belonging to Mr. Muthu Konan, Mr. Veera Pillai, Mr. Samia Pillai, Mr. Kandasami Pillai and Mr. Krishna Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 453; east by No. 454-J and 454-J; south by portion of No. 454-B; west by No. 454-A	1·14
Government, dry, No. 454 H (part), belonging to Mr. Rangasami Konan, bounded on the north by No. 454-K and 454-J; east by No. 456 K, south by portion of No. 454 H; west by No. 454-I	0·03
Government, dry, No. 454-I (part), belonging to Mr. Rangasami Konan and Vedamuthu Konan, bounded on the north by No. 454-J, east by No. 454-J; south by portion of No. 454-I; west by No. 454-3 ..	3 15
Government, dry, No. 454-J, belonging to Veera Pillai, Mr. Kunja Pillai and Vythilinga Pillai, (trees only—Banumal and Athia Pillai), bounded on the north by No. 462; east by No. 454-K; south by No. 454-I; west by No. 454-B	0 54
Government, dry, No. 454-K (part), belonging to Mr. Palanin Pillai, Mr. Kandasami Pillai (trees only—Athia Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 462, east by No. 454-M, south by Nos. 454-L and 454 M; west by No. 454-J	0·34
Government, dry, No. 454 L (part), belonging to Mr. Muniya Pillai and Mr. Maria Pillai bounded on the north by No. 454-K; east by No. 454 M; south by portion of No. 454 L; west by No. 454 K	0 18
Government, dry, No. 476 J (part), belonging to Perumbambia Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 476 F, south by portion of No. 476 J; west by Nos. 476 Q and 476 P	0·07
Government, dry, No. 476 O (part), belonging to Mr. Maria Pillai, bounded on the south by No. 476 P, east by No. 476, south by portion of No. 476 O; west by No. 476 P	0·01
Government, dry, No. 476 P (part), belonging to Kandiyangam Pillai, Mr. Periathambia Pillai, Mr. Chokkalingam Pillai and another, Mr. Maria Pillai and Mr. Muthu Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 476, east by portion of No. 476 O; west by Nos. 476 Q and 476 R	0·05
Government, dry, No. 476 Q, belonging to Valia Pillai, Kunja Pillai and Vythilinga Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 476 R, east by Nos. 476 P and 476 J, south by Nos. 476 J and 476 F, west by No. 476 S ..	0·16
Government, dry, No. 476 R, belonging to Cav. Veera Pillai and another, Mr. Maria Pillai and Muthu Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466; east by No. 476 P; south by No. 476 Q; west by No. 476 S ..	1 13
Government, dry, No. 476 S, belonging to Mr. Veera Pillai, Mr. Veda Pillai, Mr. Kunja Pillai, Mr. Maria Pillai and Muthia Pillai, Veda Pillai and two others, Cav. Veera Pillai and another, Vythilinga Pillai and Mr. Maria Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466; east by No. 476 R; south by No. 476 J; west by Nos. 476 K and 476 T	0 67
Government, dry, No. 476 T (part), belonging to Mr. Maria Pillai and Mr. Muthu Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 476 S; east by No. 476 J, south by portion of No. 476 L; west by No. 458	0 13
Government, dry, No. 476 S (part), belonging to Mr. Sivalingamudaiyavasi (trustee Athmalinga Pillai), Cav. Veera Pillai and another, Mr. Kunja Pillai, Mr. Kandasami Pillai and Mr. Muthu Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466, east by No. 471; south by Nos. 472, 476 R and 476 G; west by No. 455 ..	1·12
Government, dry, No. 473 B (part), belonging to Muthu Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 473 A; east by No. 473 C, south by portion of No. 473 B; west by No. 473 A	0·30
Government, dry, No. 471 L, belonging to Palania Pillai, Mr. Kandasami Pillai and Mr. Maria Pillai bounded on the north by No. 466, east by No. 471 N, south by No. 471 K; west by No. 473	0 54
Government, dry, No. 471 N (part), belonging to Mr. Muna Pillai and Mr. Muniya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466, east by No. 471 N, south by portion of No. 471 N; west by No. 471 L	0 16
Government, dry, No. 471 O, belonging to Kandaswami Pillai, Palania Pillai and Mr. Maria Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466, east by No. 456; south and west by No. 471 N	0·75
Government, dry, No. 466 B (part), belonging to Mr. Maria Pillai, Veda Pillai and another and Chokkalinga Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466, east by No. 466 A-1; south by portion of No. 466 B; west by Nos. 466 C and 466 O	0·56
Government, dry, No. 152 A (part), belonging to Palania Pillai, Mr. Muna Pillai and Mr. Kandaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 465; east by No. 417; south by portion of No. 466 A; west by No. 152 B ..	0·69
Government, dry, No. 466 C (part), belonging to Mr. Maria Pillai bounded on the north by No. 466, east by No. 466 D; west by No. 466 B	0 31
Government, dry, No. 466 B; south by portion of No. 466 C; west by No. 466 D	0·01
Government, dry, No. 466 D (part), belonging to Mr. Maria Pillai and Mr. Chokkalinga Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 466; east by No. 466 C; south by portion of No. 466 D, west by No. 471	0·0
Government, dry, No. 466 (part), belonging to Mr. Kandaswami Pillai and two others, bounded on the north by No. 466; east by No. 466, south by portion of No. 466, west by No. 417	5·0
Total ..	31·41

Fort St. George, March 12, 1920.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·03 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Siddayasodu channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Divi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Divi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. The Tahsildar, Divi, is further directed to take possession of the lands under section 17 (1) of the Act.

Kistna district, Divi taluk, Avanigadda village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 792-4 A-1 B, belonging to Gollapalli Venkatarama Rao, bounded on the north by No. 792-6 A-1 A; east by No. 794-1 B; south by No. 792-4 A-2 A; west by No. 668	0·02
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 797-1 B, belonging to Repalli Suryudu, Ramaswami and Rathayya, bounded on the north by No. 797-1 A; east by No. 797-2 B-2; south by No. 798 1; west by No. 797-1 A	0·05
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 797-2 D-2 belonging to Repalli Venkataswami and Ramaswami, bounded on the north by No. 797 2 D 1; east by No. 797-2 C-2; south by No. 798-1; west by No. 797-1 B ..	0·01
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 797 2 C-2, belonging to Repalli Venkataswami and Ramaswami, bounded on the north by No. 797-2 B-2; east by No. 797-2 B; south by No. 797-2 C-2; west by No. 797-2 D-2 ..	0·02
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 810-1 A, belonging to Edupuleri Hanumanta Rao, bounded on the north by No. 810-2 A; east by No. 810-1 A; south by No. 811-2 B; west by No. 804-A 1	0·03
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 810-2 A, belonging to Manjuluri Ranganayakamma, bounded on the north by No. 820; east by No. 814-4, south by No. 810-3 B, west by No. 811-2 A	0·01
Government, dry, hapat wet, No. 803-1128-6 B, belonging to Kantamneni Venkataranayya, Babayya, Venkatarayya, Venkatakrishnayya and Ramachandrayya, bounded on the north by No. 803-1128-6 A, east by No. 807, south by No. 803-1128-6 B, west by No. 803-1128-5	0·05
Government, dry, hapat wet No. 958 B, belonging to Kantamneni Venkataranayya, Babayya, Venkatramayya, Venkatakrishnayya and Ramachandrayya, bounded on the north and east by No. 960 A, south by No. 958, west by No. 956 A	0·04
Government dry, hapat wet, No. 814-2 A, belonging to Raja Kandregula Srinivasa Jagannadha Rao Garu, bounded on the north by No. 815, east and south by No. 814-1 B, west by No. 814-1	0·03
Dumsiaka, No. 1016-1 A-3, belonging to Chinta Gurvandu purchased from Duvvadagopa Pitchayya, bounded on the north by No. 1018; east by No. 1016-1 A-1, south by No. 1014 1 A-3, west by No. 1018-1	0·05
Dumsiaka, No. 1032-2 B, belonging to Cavinoti Chinabasavayya, Ramanna and Adinna, bounded on the north by No. 1032-2 C; east by No. 1032 2-3 B; south by No. 1031-2 A, west by No. 1016-1 A-2 ..	0·09
Dumsiaka, No. 1032-1 B, belonging to Dasineni Chinabasavayya, Ramanna and Adinna, bounded on the north by No. 1032-2 B, east by No. 1032-1 C; south by No. 1031; west by No. 1031-1 A	0·03
Government, seri, hapat wet, No. 1032-3 B, belonging to Dasineni Lakshmanna and Krishnayya, bounded on the north by No. 1032 2 C; east by No. 1032-3 A; south by No. 1033-1 B, west by No. 1034-3 B ..	0·01
Government, mal, hapat wet No. 670-7 B, belonging to Pathapuja (Goramala) and Ramakrishnayya, bounded on the north by No. 670-7 A, east and south by No 670-6, west by No 670-4	0·11
Government, seri, hapat wet, No. 1014-B-2, belonging to Kanukolanu Lakshmanna and Gorripatu Venkanna, bounded on the north and east by No 1014-B-1; south by No 1016; west by No 1014-B-1 ..	0·03
Government, seri, hapat wet, No. 1018-1 B, belonging to Gudu Ramayya, Pathi Pitchayya, Jaddi Sitaramayya, bounded on the north by No. 1018; east by No. 1018-1 A-2; south by No. 1018-1 A; west by No. 1015	0·02
Total ..	2·03

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·09 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to Raju drain at Aryavattam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Aryavattam village.

	Acs.
Zamindari, jirayati, No. 64-1, belonging to Kerapati Purusuna, Raja of Pithapuram, Maharaja right, bounded on the north by No. 63; east by No. 60; south by No. 64-2; west by No. 64-1	0·09

O. PEUDIE,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 9TH AND 16TH MARCH 1920.

Library.—Government Oriental Manuscripts—Loan—Manuscripts permitted under certain conditions. G. O. No. 812, Home (Genl.), 23rd February 1920. [1 a.]

Publicity.—Legislative Council Question—Issue of a monthly list of publications of the—Bureau. G. O. No. 846, Home (Misc.) (Mis.), 4th March 1920. [1 a.]

[N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

For the words and figures "the 1st April 1920" occurring in notifications Nos 121, 122, 125 and 126 published at pages 119, 120 and 122 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1920, *substitute* the words and figures "the 1st July 1920".

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 226.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 137 and 347 (2) (a) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Governor in Council hereby notifies for general information the following draft of the rules for the collection of the transfer duty to be levied under section 135 of the said Act. Notice is hereby given that any suggestion or representation which any person may desire to make in respect of the said draft rules will be considered if submitted within six weeks of the date of the publication of this notification. None received after that date will be considered.

1. The transfer duty imposed by section 135 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, on instruments of sale, gift and mortgage with possession of immovable property situated within the limits of the City shall be paid and recovered in the same way and under the same procedure as the ordinary duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on such instruments.

2. (1) Whenever any instrument referred to in rule 1 is presented to any registering officer in the Madras Presidency for registration, he must see whether the particulars referred to in section 27 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, are set forth separately in the instrument in respect of property situated within and without the City as required by section 136 (a) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

(2) If the said particulars be not so separately set forth in any such instrument the said officer must impound it and forward it to the Collector, calling his attention to section 61 of the said Indian Stamp Act, as extended by section 136 (d) of the said Madras City Municipal Act.

3. (1) Every registering officer in the Madras Presidency who registers any instrument referred to in rule 1 shall keep an account of the duty paid in respect of each such instrument, showing separately the duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the transfer duty imposed by the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

(2) The said accounts shall be consolidated quarterly under the orders of the Inspector-General of Registration, and such quarterly consolidated account shall be sent by him to the Accountant-General, Madras, within two months after the close of the quarter.

4. If in any case it be impossible to recover the full duty payable on any instrument referred to in rule 1, then only such portion of the duty realized on such instrument as is in excess of the duty imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, shall be treated in the said accounts as duty imposed by section 135 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

5. The Accountant-General, Madras, shall, within three months after the close of each quarter, pay to the Madras Corporation on account of the duty shown in the said consolidated account as represents the transfer duty imposed by section 135 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

No. 226.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the members of the Anantapur Taluk Board in the Anantapur district to appoint their president by election from among their own number.

No. 227.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 374 published on page 185 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th April 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the members of the Kumbakonam Taluk Board in the Tanjore district to appoint their Vice President by election from among their own number.

No. 228.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the members of the new Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board (in the North Arcot district) which will come into existence on 1st April 1920 to appoint their President by election from among their own number.

No. 229.—Under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in Schedule I to the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published under notification No. 880 on page 491 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th August 1918 :—

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT BOARD.

Number of electoral circles and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Coondapur Taluk Board.	
1. Coondapur firka	4
2. Barsalur firka	3
3. Wandse firka	3
Udupi Taluk Board.	
1. Udupi firka	4
2. Brahmavar firka	3
Udupi Taluk Board—cont.	
3. Kaup firka	2
4. Kota firka	2
Karkal Taluk Board.	
1. Karkal firka	4
2. Moodabidri firka	3
3. Ajekar firka	3

2. The alterations will come into force on 1st July 1920.

No. 230.—Under sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the following villages in the Godavari district from and after the 1st April 1920 :—

Amalapuram taluk.	*Amalapuram taluk—cont.*	*Razole taluk—cont.*
1. Samarasa.	20. K. Chinnalagudi	5. Sampalli.
2. Bhatnavilli.	21. Kraya.	6. Pedalanka.
3. Pallamurilli.	22. Pothavarra	7. Mogalikuduru.
4. A. Venkavaram.	23. Kondukodaru	8. Gedalada.
5. Vilasa.	24. Kamini.	9. Pelagamedi.
6. Siripalli.	*Razole taluk.*	10. Navaram.
7. Jampalli.	1. Razole.	(Kothapeta division)
8. Nallamilli.	2. Sivakodu.	11. Kothapeta.
9. Nedapudi	3. Gudimellanka.	12. Peravali.
10. Pelagamedi.	4. Mallaparru.	13. Ellakuru
11. Mamidapalli		14. Kundalapalli.
12. Ramavarlanka.		15. Devarapalli.
13. Sakuru Agraharam.		16. Ketarajupalli.
14. Gantapalli Agraharam.		17. Vedurupavaram.
15. Idurupalli.		18. Kesavadanka.
16. Immadivarappadu.		19. Mandapalli.
17. Kesavapalli.		20. Elakota
18. Annampalli.		
19. Godilanka.		

No. 231.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this notification the land described in the following schedule and registered in the revenue accounts as road poramboke shall be exclusive from the operations of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE

	Extent.
A portion of S.F. No. 348 of Alandurai village, Coimbatore taluk, on which a chathram and a well exist, bounded on the north by patta land of Ramaswami Chettiyar, east, south and west by Local Fund Road,	5

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 232.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 87 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a conservancy lane between Narayana Pillai lane and Big Bazaar street in the Mayavaram municipality ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No 45, Pattamangalam village.

	Sq. ft.
Patta, T.S. No. 515-1, belonging to E. M. V. R. V. S. Vairavan Chettiyar, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 514, east by T.S. No. 515-2, south by T.S. No. 515, west by T.S. No. 517	87

No. 233.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·96 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites to the factory clerks in Nellikuppam; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Sholavalli village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 166-17 A, belonging to Amma Pouna Ammal, guardian of Muhammad Yusuf, bounded on the north by No. 167, east by No. 166-17 B; south by No. 156; west by Nos. 166-16 to 14 and 18	0·32
Dry, No. 166-17 B, belonging to Subbapati Nayinar of Kreamambuppam, bounded on the north by No. 167; east by No. 166-17 C; south by No. 166; west by No. 166-17 A	0·06
Dry, No. 166-17 C, belonging to Subbaraya Nayinar and Muthuswami Nayinar, guardian of Thyanayagi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 167; east by Nos. 166, 166-17; south by No. 167; west by Nos. 166-12, 13, 14 B, 15 B, 16 A, 18 C and 18 D	1·26
Dry, No. 166-14 B, belonging to Subbaraya Nayinar and Muthuswami Nayinar, guardian of Thyanayagi Ammal, bounded on the north and east by Nos. 166-18 B; south by No. 166-15 B; west by No. 166-14 A.;	0·40
Dry, No. 166-15 B, belonging to Subbaraya Nayinar and Muthuswami Nayinar, guardian of Thyanayagi Ammal, bounded on the north by Nos. 166-14 B; east, by No. 166-18 B; south by No. 167; west by No. 166-14 A	0·02
Total ..	1·96

No. 234.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 18 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Teachers' Cottage at Mandapam; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Mandapam village.

	Cents.
Dry, S. No. 236-2, belonging to Kadiravanpillai P. S. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib and A. E. S. Ahmad Kerim Marakayar and melvaramdar the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad for Chairman and Ayan portions, bounded on the north by S. No. 210; east by S. No. 236; south by S. Nos. 236-1 and 241-2; west by S. No. 236-1	18

No. 235.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground in Medamidipalli, Cuddapah district, and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Ukkayapalli village.

	Acs.
Government, wet, S. No. 358-1 A, belonging to Thanikoli Mahaboob Pahib, bounded on the north by S. No. 358-1; east by S. No. 358-4; south by S. No. 358-2 B; west by S. No. 135 Pattu Cuddapah ..	0·05

No. 236.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 8,800 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a girls' school in Greamapet in the Chittoor municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Greamapet village.

	Sq. Ft.
Village-site, poramboke, S. No. 159-4, belonging to C. Muniswami Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by Kurnool trunk road; east by Kanne street; south by House No. 3; west by Vellore road	8,800

No. 237.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring one acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the market site at Kongunapuram, Tiruchengode taluk, Salem district, and, under sections 8 and 7 the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Tiruchengode taluk, Konganapuram village.

	Acres.
Dry, chitta No. 15, called Chanuteda punji, Kutte punji, belonging to M S-By Rangaswami Gounden and M S Ry. K. Bangothu Vala Gounder; bounded on the north by St'Donald's Edapadi road; east by Sankari-Omalur road; south by patta land of Nagammal; west by patta land of persons stated above	1

No. 238.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a fish market in the Calicut municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Panniyankara village.

	Acres.
Ryotwari, garden, part of survey No. 276-10, belonging to owner Thopil Pudia Veetil Sheik Bathayath alias Ethambi Ki and occupant Bhagavathi Parambath Chopi, bounded on the north by survey No. 276-10 (part); east by survey No. 276; south by survey No. 276-12 (part); west by survey No. 277	0·02

No. 239.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Kothapet-Rubberlanka road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Razole is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Razole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Razole taluk, Bavilapalem village.

	Acres.
Jonnati, dry, No. 208-1 B, belonging to Pedala Gangi Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 208-2 B; east by No. 207 bank canal; south by Vedavarapu; west by No. 209-1 A	0·02
Jiruyati, dry, No. 208-2 B, belonging to Pedala Gangi Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 208-4; east by No. 207 bank canal; south by No. 208-1 B; west by No. 209-2 A	0·03
Total ..	0·05

No. 240.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring ·75 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of the old course of the jungle stream at 24/8 and 25/1 mile, Chittapah Trunk road in the Chittoor division; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Pottur division, Thotapalli Sastralu Khandriga village.

	Acres.
Inam patnam No. 8, belonging to Golla Narayuda of Kailasapuram, bounded on the north by wet land of Muniswami Nayudu, east by old course of the stream; south by jungle stream, west by land of Golla Narayuda	·13

Kailasapuram village.

Kandadari No. 7, belonging to Ravilla Muniswami Nayudu of Parameswaramangalam bounded on the north by land of Venkatarama Nayudu, east by old course of the stream; south by Golla Narayuda's land; west by his own land	·06
Kandadari No. 2, belonging to Ravilla Venkatrama Nayudu alias Nalappa Nayudu, bounded on the north by cart-track; east by old course of the stream, south by land of Muniswami Nayudu; west by his own land	·57
Total ..	0·76

No. 241.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extention of rubbish depots in the Masulipatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Bandar taluk, Bandar village.

	Acres.
Government, dry, D. No. 469-B (Nunepota), belonging to Maganti Seshayya and Seiramalu for Jonnalagadda Venkata Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 479, banal ground poramboke; east by No. 469-A, municipal rubbish depot poramboke, south by No. 467, pusta poramboke; west by No. 469	2·04
Government, dry, S. No. 291-B (Nunepota), belonging to Matari Krishnamurti Rao, bounded on the north by No. 288, village-site poramboke; east by No. 291, pusta poramboke; south by No. 291, inam; west by No. 291-A, municipal rubbish depot, B-2	2·48
Government, dry, S. No. 292-B-2 (Nunepota), belonging to Tadaki Jagannadha Rao, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 291-B; west by No. 291-A, municipal rubbish depot	0·00
Total ..	4·52

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1920.

No. 81.—M S Ry. Coimbatore Muttuswami Tirumudiswami Pillai Avergal, L.M.S., privilege leave from the 23rd January 1920 until he joins his appointment as acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, and Medical Officer, District Jail, Cuddalore.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 83.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kirkpatrick, I.M.S., combined leave for one year from or after the 18th March 1920 under articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

By J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920.

No. 11-P.—In modification of Notification No. 10-P., published on pages 173-174 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th March 1920, the following revised lists of plague infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet(s) in town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet(s) in town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet(s) in town.
Anantapur—		Sandur State.	Bavihalli.	Coimbatore—contd.	
Dharmavaram	Apparajocheruvu.			Erode ..	Erode Municipality.
	Chenna Kottapalle.	Gurugoppa.	Yathammanavari.		
	Dharmavaram.			Sobhachetti palaiyam.	Deddagajanur.
	Regatipalle.				Marur.
Kadiri.	Budamcherpalli.	Coimbatore—			
Arcot, North—		Avanashi.	Chikkadasampalaiyam.	Karur.	Anapuram.
Gudiyattam	Alinjikuppam.		Karamadai.		Hondarbalu.
Vellore.	Ambur.		Odanturai.		Kandayampalaiyam.
	Sanakappam.		Tekkampatti.		Linganapuram.
Bellary—		Coimbatore.	Alandurai.		Lokkanahalli.
			Chettipalaiyam.		Mangalam.
			Kuruchchi.		
			Kurudampalaiyam.		
	Adavimallanakeri.		Marudur, hamlet of Ramanathapuram village in the Coimbatore Municipality.		Kunadiveri.
	Gudekere Kodihalli.				Madapur.
	Hadagalli.				Mallekaravandapalaiyam.
Hadagalli.	Hagari Bommanahalli.				Oddarpalaiyam.
	Hampasagaram.		Coimbatore Municipality.	Palladam.	Pallacam.
	Holagundi.				Sulur.
	Moriguru.		Panruttadai.		Tiruppur Municipality.
	Nandihalli.		Seruripalaiyam.		
	Tambrahalli.		Singanallur.		
			Sonavadampatti.		
			Sundakkamuttur.		
	Chigateri.		Tudiyalur.		Jellipatti.
	Gajapuram.		Uppilipalaiyam.	Udumalpet.	Kondampatti.
Harpanahalli.	Harpanahalli.		Vadavalli.		Kuricholakkottai.
	Maidur.		Vellakinar.		Manupatti.
	Raginanaikvada.				Udumalpet Municipality.
	Sasivihalli.		Dharapuram Municipality.		
			Kangayam.	Cuddapah—	
	Beyeru.		Kuhattopalaiyam.	Cuddapah.	Pata Cuddapah.
	Dhupadahalli.	Dharapuram.	Mottupalaiyam.		
Kudligi.	Hiresuderahalli.		Munduvelampatti.		
	Hyelyam.		Sivamalai.	Siddhavattam.	Takkolu.
	Kotturu.		Virapmangalam.		

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Guntur—Ongole.	Kothapatnam.	Madura—cont.		Malabar—Kottayam	Tellicherry Municipality.
Repalle.	Addupalle.	—	Kanakkanpatti.	Palghat.	Palghat Municipality.
Madura—		—	Kadamangalam.		
Dindigul	Balakrishnapuram.		Kuttoyam.		
	Dindigul Municipality.		Lakkayanketti.		
	Kasavanampatti.		Manjanayakkanpatti	The Nilgiris—Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality.
	Pudukkottai.	Palni—cont.	Manur.		Kotagiri.
	Silaipadi.		Marichchilambu.		Wellington Cantonment.
	Sirungada.		Palni Municipality.		
Nilakkottai	Ammapatti.		Pappampatti.		
	Andippatti.		Pottampatti.	Gobichettipalaiyam	Hullatti.
	Kamayam.		Puhyampatti.	Salem—Hosur	Begepalli.
	Oruttattu.		Pusarapatti.		Jagirkerapatti.
	Silukkuvarpalli.		Sundaravadanpatti.		Nagondapalli.
	Ammayappundi.		Vilradampatti.		Nandimangalam.
Palni	Ayakkudi.	Paniyankulam.	Allangaram		Sattanur.
	Balasamudram.				
	Chattrappatti.				

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town and port—Bombay
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and East and West Khandesh.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
   (b) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur, Mundra Port and Southern Mahratta Country and Savanur State.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.
(b) Towns—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

(a) Districts—Gujranwala, Jhelum, Lyallpur, Multan, Pibbhit, Rai Bareli, Rawalpindi and Rohtak.
(b) State—Patiala.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Bassein, Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Insein, Kathe, Lower Chindwin, Magwe, Mandalay, Maubin, Minbro, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Sagaing, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin and Yamethin.
(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, and Rangoon.
(c) States—Northern Shan State and Southern Shan State.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bara Banki, Basti, Benares, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Jaunpore, Mirzapur, Partabgarh and Sultanpur.
(b) Town—Cawnpore City.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Balaghat, Betul Bhandara, Chanda, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur Narsinghpur, Saugor, Wardha and Yeotmal.
(b) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(a) Towns—Bhopal and Sehore Cantonment.
(b) States—Bhopal, Gwalior, Narsingarh, Rajgarh and Rewa.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, dated 24th February 1920 (12th Kumbham 1095) is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague infested areas are allowed to attend the Vela festival and fair at Vallanghy in the Chittur taluk in Cochin State on 20th Maseram 1095, corresponding to 2nd April 1920, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people, from plague-infested areas at the ensuing Vela festival and fair, Vallanghy, is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 24th February 1920 (12th Kumbham 1095), is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague infected areas are allowed to attend the Pooram festival at Arattupuzha, Arattupuzha village, Trichur taluk, Cochin State, on 18th Meenam 1095, corresponding to 31st March 1920, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred on the Dewan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Pooram festival at Arattupuzha is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 4th February 1920 (22nd Makaram 1095), is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharani festival and fair at Cranganore in the Cochin State on the 10th Meenam 1095 corresponding to the 23rd March 1920, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Dewan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague infected areas at the ensuing Bharani festival and fair at Cranganore is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

It is hereby notified that (1) M.R.Ry. Arcot Duraiswami Mudaliyar Tandava Mudaliyar Avargal, (2) M.R.Ry. Sintalur Narasappa Garu, (3) M.R.Ry Gooi Kyadigeppa Garu and (4) M.R Ry. Panthra Govinda Rao Garu have been duly elected as councillors of the Hospet Municipality.

Bellary Collector's Office,
9th March 1920.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. C. S. Narasimhacharlu Garu, B.A., Pleader, Proddatur, has been duly elected as a member of the Jammalamadugu Taluk Board in the district of Cuddapah.

Under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of election of the municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Proddatur Municipality in the district of Cuddapah :—

Syed Pasr Sahib Bahadur.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
4th March 1920.

M.R.Ry. A. Sreenivasa Rao Garu.
M.R.Ry. C. S. Narasimhacharlu Garu.
M.R Ry. Mutta Chinna Venkatasubbayya Chetti Garu.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
6th March 1920.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Acting Collector.

Sriman Harikristha Naiko has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Goomsur, in the Ganjam district.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
8th March 1920.

A. G. LEACH,
Collector.

Under section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R Ry. Annamaraja Narasaraayya Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Koilkuntla Taluk Board (Sirvel Circle) in the district of Karnool.

Karnool Collector's Office,
8th March 1920.

J. C. MOLONY,
Collector.

Under rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of election of Taluk Board members, M.R Ry. Muthiah Pillai Karuppana Pillai Avargal of Manaadimangalam is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Dindigal Taluk Board for the Alangusallur Circle in the district of Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
12th March 1920.

H. T. REILLY,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Varuthur Kuniyil Kunhi Kannan Avargal has been elected as a municipal councillor of the Tellicherry Municipality.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Baranikarath Sekhara Menon Avargal, B.A., has been elected as Chairman of the Palghat Municipality.

Malabar Collector's Office,
12th March 1920.

E. F. THOMAS,
Collector.

The following persons have been declared duly elected as members of the Taluk Board, Sankari, for the circles noted against each :—

S. H. Imam Sahib, Village Munsif, Kalchchapalli South, Sankari Circle.
M.R.Ry. Rajagoundar Nallayagoundar, Village Munsif, Tirnchengode, Tirnchengode Circle.

Salem Collector's Office,
8th March 1920.

P. MACQUEEN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), M.R.Ry. Khajora Innahora Jagannath Singh Gajathur Singh Avargal has been duly elected as councillor of the Cuddalore Municipality (for seventh ward) in the district of South Arcot

South Arcot Collector's Office,
12th March 1920.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tanjairkunnam Ayyatharai Balaguruswami Udaiyar Avargal, has been duly elected as a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board (Nidamangalam Circle) in the Tanjore district.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
6th March 1920.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tiruvenkadathadeyar Kerupatdayar Avargal of Ayinaporam has been duly elected as a member of the Ariyalur Taluk Board in the Trichinopoly district.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
6th March 1920.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Ramasagaram Srinivasa Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Hospet Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
10th March 1920.

H. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Papa Rao Naynde Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Gannavaram, has been appointed by election as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Bezwada Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
12th March 1920.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Chimbendath Narayana Kurup Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar of Vayitri, to be a member of the Wynad Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
6th March 1920.

Under rule 30 of the rules for the election of members of taluk boards, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Calicut Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Palmoth Chaliyarath Unnikumaran Nayar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Kolparath Illath Kesavan Nambudiri Avargal.

Malabar District Board's Office,
8th March 1920.

E. F. THOMAS,
President

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Sajit Raghunathayya Avargal, B.A., B.L., has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Kanara District Board by the Mangalore Taluk Board.

South Kanara District Board's Office,
6th March 1920.

N. SUBBA RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Jalagam Narasimha Rao Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Parvatipur Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
10th March 1920.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
President.

LATE NOTIFICATIONS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1920

No. 242.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Tinnevelly Nallappa Pillai Sivajnanam Pillai Avargal to be a member of the District Board of Tinnevelly.

No. 243.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Tinnevelly Nallappa Pillai Sivajnanam Pillai Avargal to be President of the Tinnevelly District Board.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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Government Technical Examinations, November 1919.—Candidates passed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1920.

No. 57.— THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

Rule 54 (i).—*Add* the following at the end of the rule:—

"provided, however, that in respect of buildings to be erected or acquired for the purpose of teaching scientific subjects the grant promised shall not exceed two-thirds of the total cost of the work or property."

Rule 54 (ii).—*Insert* the following after the word 'one-half' occurring in line 5 of this rule: "or in the case of buildings to be used for teaching scientific subjects, two-thirds."

Rule 57 (i).—*Add* the following at the end of this rule:—

"provided, however, that in respect of equipment required for the teaching of scientific subjects, grants not exceeding two thirds of the total cost may be given."

Fort St. George, March 15, 1920.

No. 58.—The following amendment to the rules framed by the Administrative Committee of the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library is published for the information of the public:—

In rule 22 (a) of the rules framed by the Administrative Committee of the Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji Sarasvati Mahal Library published with notification No. 5, dated the 10th January 1919, on

page 15 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th January 1919, *for* 'eight annas', *substitute* 'eight annas and pice ten'.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director is pleased to grant from date of relief after the 18th March 1920 privilege leave on full salary for four months and twenty-two days and furlough in continuation thereof for one month and eight days to M.R.Ry. V. Buchiramayya, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Parlakimedi, acting in the Berhampur range.

Madras, 12th March 1920.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Privilege leave on full salary for six weeks from the date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. V. Krishnayya, second assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Chittoor, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati Range, and M.R.Ry. N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Pettur sub-range, is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati Range, in the probationary class, during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. Krishnayya on leave or until further orders.

10th March 1920.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. R. L. Krishna Ayyar, acting Sub-Assistant Inspector, Madura Girls' range, in the notification published by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th February 1920, is approved and M.R.Ry. V. Panchamurti Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Nilakkottai acting in the Melur sub-range, is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madura Girls' range in the third class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, during the absence of M.R.Ry. R. L. Krishna Ayyar, on leave or until further orders. To join forthwith.

Madras, 11th March 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

M.R.Ry. S. Nagaratnam Ayyar, who was appointed as acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur range, in Gazette notification, dated 16th December 1919, will be considered to be holding the post sub. *pro tem.* in the probationary class, with effect from the date of his taking charge of it.

Madras, 8th March 1920.

M.R.Ry. T. Ramayya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Ponnur sub-range, will be considered to have acted as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ponnur range, in the probationary class from the 1st August 1919 to 19th January 1920 inclusive.

11th March 1920.

POSTINGS.

The following postings of Sub-Assistant Inspectors are ordered:—

(i) M.R.Ry. T. M. Satakopachari, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Tiruvarur range, acting in the Negapatam range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Mannargudi range, *vice* M.R.Ry. T. Antoniswami Pillai on leave or until further orders. To join expeditiously after the Easter holidays.

(ii) M.R.Ry. V. Vijayaraghavacharlya, Supervisor of Schools, Srirangam range, and sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector, Mayavaram range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector, Negapatam range, sub. *pro tem.*, in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors. To join forthwith after the Easter holidays.

(iii) M.R.Ry. V. Muttuswami Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Tirupattur range, acting in the Kumbakonam range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector, Mayavaram range, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* M.R.Ry. E. S. Ramachandra Ayyar on other duty or until further orders. To join immediately after the Easter holidays.

(iv) Ahmad-ul-lah Sahib, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Sankaranayinarkoil range, now under training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Mannargudi range, in his own class, in the cadre, until relieved by No. (i) and then be Sub-Assistant Inspector, Kumbakonam range, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* M.R.Ry. A. Govindaraja Mudaliyar on other duty or until further orders. To join the former range immediately on the completion of his training.

13th March 1920.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1920.

Notice.

The Examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates 1920.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 22nd March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English (First Paper).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. (Second Paper).
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics.
Tuesday, 23rd March ..	2 p.m. to 4-45 p.m.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A) (a).
	4-30 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.	Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar—Detailed Study (Group A) (b).
Wednesday, 24th March .	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of England and British India; Physics (Theoretical).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Vernacular Texts (Group C) for detailed study and non-detailed study (c); Classical and Foreign languages; Practical Mathematics.
Thursday, 25th March ..	7 a.m. to 10 a.m.	Shorthand (d)
	.....	Type-writing (First Paper—Speed test and Second Paper—Statement, etc.) (e).
	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Physics (Practical) First batch (f); Music
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Physics (Practical) Second batch (f)
		Botany (Theoretical).
Friday, 26th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry; Precis-writing and Indexing; Botany (Practical) (f)
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Theoretical), Agriculture, Domestic Science; Commercial Practice and Geography.
Saturday, 27th March ..	9 a.m. to 12 noon	Needle-work and Dress-making.
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	
	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical) First batch (f).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical) Second batch (f), Physiology, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic; Trigonometry.

(*b*) To be answered in addition to (*a*) papers by all candidates who bring up a Vernacular Composition and Translation and also by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C whether they bring up as not Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A.

(*c*) To be answered only by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C.

(*d*) *Shorthand*—

7 a.m. to 9-15 a.m.—First paper, Dictation

9-30 a.m. to 8-50 a.m.—First paper, Transcription of the same into longhand.

8 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Second paper, Paper on Principles.

(*e*) *Type writing*—(1) (*i*) The examination in Type-writing will commence at 11 a.m., if the candidates have to be examined *en batches* and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the first and second papers—

First batch, 11 a.m. to 1-10 p.m	First paper, 11 a.m. to 11-50 a.m.	Second paper, 11-40 a.m. to 1-15 p.m.
Second batch, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	First paper, 1-20 p.m. to 1-40 p.m.	Second paper, 2 p.m. to 3-35 p.m.

(*ii*) Candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 1-15 p.m. and no candidates for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination.

(*iii*) Candidates who have such a *separate* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the *first* batch.

(2) The arrangements for the *Practical* Examination (Mechanism test—fingering, general manipulation, etc.)in Type-writing, viz., date, hour, name of examiner, etc., will be notified in due course.

(*f*) Candidates for the Practical Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Botany will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 11th March 1920.

Notice.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in (*i*) *Elementary Mathematics*, (*ii*) *Algebra and Geometry*, (*iii*) *Practical Mathematics*, (*iv*) *Trigonometry*, (*v*) *Physics* and (*vi*) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot-rule graduated in inches and centimetres and subdivisions, protractor, set-squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Type writing*, typewritten and necessary carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand and Type writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates who use graph sheets should so place them in the answer-book that the graph may face the sheet on which the corresponding question is worked and there should be no working on the back of the graph sheets.

2. *Chemistry*.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3. *Shorthand*.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any 'thick' paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own 'thick' paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

4. *Type-writing*.—Heads of institutions who are desirous that all pupils in the subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least every *two* candidates must have *one* machine between them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

5. *Needle work and Dress-making.*—Candidates must bring to the examination room, scissors, thimbles, measuring tape, materials for the fancy work, specimens of their finished work, and sewing cotton.

6. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their numbers, viz., the numbers of their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates in this list.

7. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, Notes, books, ruled sheets, manuscript or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates are prohibited from noting down the answer to any question on the question paper itself.

(7) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(8) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(9) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(10) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(11) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner, the additional answer-book being placed below the answer-book. In the case of Needle-work and Dress making the work of candidates should bear the name and number tacked on the *outside* of garment.

(12) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(13) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them and in this case they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendent of the examination.

(14) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 9th February 1920.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1920.

NOTICE.

The Examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates 1920.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 22nd March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. English (First Paper).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Do. (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 23rd March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. Elementary Mathematics.
	2 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	.. Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A) (a)
	4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	.. Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar—Detailed Study (Group A) (b).
Wednesday, 24th March..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. History of England and British India.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Vernacular Texts (Group C) for detailed study and non-detailed study (c); Classical and Foreign languages.
Thursday, 25th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. History of India.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Botany (Theoretical).
Friday, 26th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. Algebra and Geometry; Botany (Practical) (d)
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Chemistry (Theoretical)
Saturday, 27th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. Geography

(b) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by all candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation and also by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C.

(c) To be answered only by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C.

(d) Candidates for the Practical Examination in Botany will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned. There is no practical examination in Chemistry in connexion with the Special examination.

Notice

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in (i) *Elementary Mathematics*, (ii) *Algebra and Geometry* and (iii) *Chemistry*, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a fook-rule graduated in inches and centimetres and subdivisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Geography*, rulers, erasers, curves and ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing.

Candidates who use graph sheets should so place them in the answer-book that the graph may face the sheet on which the corresponding question is worked and there should be no working on the back of the graph sheets.

2. *Chemistry*.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stencil for making drawings of apparatus.

3. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

4 Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected interspeaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, printed sheets, memoranda or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates are prohibited from noting down the answer to any question on the question paper itself.

(7) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(8) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(9) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(10) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(11) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and register number affixed will not be valued. In the answer-books to be supplied to candidates, the words 'Certificate number' will be found printed; the word 'Certificate' should be substituted by the word 'Register' in the case of the answer-books used for the *Special Examination*. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner, the additional answer-book being placed below the answer-book.

(12) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(13) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them and in this case they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendent of the examination.

(14) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st March 1920.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1919 AND JANUARY 1920.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF SINGLE SUBJECT CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 8th July next *and for three months only from that date.*

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Murmagao, Bangalore, Mysore, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass-lists are situated; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 7th October next will be required, under G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of As. 8 for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of Re. 1 for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (vide No. 2 supra) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATE AND DIPLOMA.

Candidates who at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last, completed the tests prescribed for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or likewise completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, November or December in any year but have not obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the undersigned, before the 30th June next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.]

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 21st August next.]

Register number.	Name of candidate.*	Subjects passed in.				Year and month in which the examination was held.	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* applying candidate's success.		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class.	Number in order of merit.		Date.	Page		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass-list. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 3rd March 1920.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1920.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the Arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written examinations concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered heading next the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

(*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.)

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of commencement of examination.	Approximate time for each candidate to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
	I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.					
	(1) For Nellore, Chittoor, Vellore and Madras Candidates,					
	At Madras.					
1920.						
Thursday, 1st April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	18	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr. H. W. Barker (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	23	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 3rd April.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	7	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	29	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation works	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	16	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Advanced ..	8-45 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 5th April.	Bridge work	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	7	Do.	Mr. H. W. Barker (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	13	Do.	Do.
	Machine construction ..	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	6	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. W. F. Roberts.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8-45 a.m.	18	Do.	Mr. W. F. Roberts (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
Tuesday, 6th April.	Steam and the Steam Engine.	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	6	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. W. F. Roberts.
Wednesday, 7th April.	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	18	Do.	Mr. W. H. James (b) and Mr. H. W. Barker.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	8-45 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 8th April.	Mensuration	Elementary.	8-45 a.m.	22	Do.	Mr. W. F. Roberts (a) and Mr. W. H. James.
Friday, 9th April.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Do	8-45 a.m.	11	Do.	Mr. H. W. Parker (a) and Mr. W. G. Molesworth.
	Do	Intermediate.	8-45 a.m.	13	Do.	Do.
	Fitter's work ..	Elementary.	....	10	....	....
....	Do. ..	Intermediate.	....	11	....	....

(a) = Harrington Road, Chetpat, Madras. (b) = Chepauk, Madras.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th March 1920.

TRAINING SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION—MARCH 1920.

The following ladies and gentlemen have been appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to act as Chief Superintendents of the Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March 1920 :—

Centre.	Place of examination.	Chief Superintendent.
1. Russellkonda ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda ..	Headmaster.
2. Parlakimedi ..	Secondary Training Class, Rajah's College, Parlakimedi.	Do.
3. Berhampur ..	Government Training School, Berhampur ..	Do.
4. Chicacole	Do. Chicacole ..	Do.
5. Parvatipur	Do. Parvatipur ..	Do.
6. Vizagapatam ..	Do Vizagapatam ..	Do.
7. Rajahmundry ..	(a) Training College, Rajahmundry (for secondary grade only).	Principal.
	(b) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster
	(c) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmistress.
8. Ellore	Government Training School, Ellore ..	Headmaster.

Centre.	Place of examination.	Chief superintendent.
9 Cocanada	C.B.M. Training School, Cocanada ..	Correspondent.
10. Masulipatam ..	(a) C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam ..	Do.
	(b) C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training School for Mistresses, Masulipatam.	Do.
11. Guntur	(a) Government Training School, Guntur ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	Correspondent.
12. Repatla	A.B.M. Training School, Repatla ..	Do.
13. Ongole . ..	(a) Government Training School, Ongole ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole.	Correspondent.
14. Nellore	(a) Government Training School, Nellore ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	Correspondent.
15. Bellary	Government Training School, Bellary ..	Headmaster.
16 Anantapur ..	(a) Government College, Anantapur (for secondary grade only).	Principal.
	(b) Government Training School, Anantapur ..	Headmaster.
17. Gooty	London Mission Training School, Gooty ..	Correspondent.
18. Rayachoti ..	Government Training School, Rayachoti ..	Headmaster.
19. Nandyal	S.P.G. Training School, Nandyal	Correspondent.
20. Kurnool	Government Training School, Kurnool .	Headmaster.
21. Madras	(a) Government Panchama Training School, Madras,	Do.
	(b) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Triplicane.	Do.
	(c) Government Mohammadan Training School, Madras.	Do.
	(d) Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent.
	(e) Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Do.
	(f) U.F.C.M. Training School, Royapuram ..	Do.
	(g) Government Hebart Training School for Mistresses, Royapetta.	Headmistress.
22. Saidapet	(a) Teachers' College, Saidapet (for secondary grade only).	Principal.
	(b) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet,	Headmaster.
23. Bangalore	(a) Government Training School, St. Aloysius School Compound St. John's Hill, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do.
	(b) St. Euphrasies Training School, Albert Street, Bangalore.	Correspondent.
24. Chittoor	Government Training School, Chittoor ..	Headmaster.
25. Ranipet	Do. Ranipet ..	Do.
26 Vellore	Union Mission Training School, Vellore ..	Correspondent.
27. Arcot	Government Training School, Arcot	Headmaster.
28. Salem	Do. Salem	Do
29. Coimbatore ..	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Headmistress.
30. Cuddalore	(a) Government Training School, Cuddalore ..	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore.	Headmistress.
31 Villupuram ..	Government Training School, Villupuram ..	Headmaster.
32. Tanjore	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Tanjore	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Tanjore Palace.	Headmistress.
33. Tiruvalur	Government Secondary Training School, Tiruvalur,	Headmaster.
34. Tranquebar ..	F.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar ..	Correspondent.
35. Trichinopoly ..	(a) Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	Headmaster.
	(b) R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly.	Correspondent.
36 Madura	Capron Hall Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	Do.
37. Dindigul*	Government Training School, Dindigul* ..	Headmaster.
38. Pasumalai	A.M. Training Institution Pasumalai ..	Correspondent.
39 Ramnad	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Ramnad.	Headmaster
40. Tinnevelly ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly ..	Do.
41. Ambasamudram ..	Tirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram ..	Do.
42. Palamcottah ..	(a) C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ..	Correspondent.
	(b) Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Principal.
43. Nazareth	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth	Correspondent.
44. Calicut	Government Training School, Calicut ..	Headmaster.

Centre.	Place of examination.	Chief Superintendent
45. Tellicherry ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry	Principal.
46. Cannanore ..	Government Training School, Cannanore ..	Headmaster.
47. Malappuram ..	Do. Malappuram ..	Do.
48. Mangalore ..	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	Do.
49. Mercara	Government Training School, Mercara ..	Do.

N.B.—The students of the Savara Training Class, Parlakimedi, will sit for the examination in the Rajah's College, Parlakimedi, and the Headmaster of the Secondary Training Class attached to the Rajah's College, Parlakimedi, will superintend the Savara Training Examination also.

* NOTE.—The examination will not be held at Dindigul. The Government Training School at Dindigul has been working at Tanjore. Students and ex-students concerned have to sit for their examination at Tanjore. At Tanjore, the Government Training Schools of Dindigul and Tanjore work in the same building.

(By order)

Office of the Comm^r. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 28th February 1920.

D. A. HOBDAY, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, with reference to G.O. No. 154, Public, dated 8th March 1920, declaring Wednesday the 7th April 1920 a public holiday instead of Thursday the 1st April 1920, the arrangements already made for the holding of the University examinations commencing on 7th April 1920 will not be altered, and that the following examinations will begin on the 7th April 1920 as previously notified:—

B.A., Part I—English. | Third and Final M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.
B.A. Honours—Preliminary.

(By order)

F. PEWSBURY, *Registrar.*

Senate House, 12th March 1920.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, COIMBATORE.

Applications are invited from candidates whose second language is Tamil for admission in July next into the Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore.

2. Persons holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation, or the Upper Secondary or the Intermediate Examination or those holding satisfactory Secondary School Leaving Certificates are eligible for admission. In the case of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders, copies of their public and school examination records should be attached to their applications.

3. The period of training will be two years. In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. Examination, the period will be only one year.

4. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Inspector will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds and also other candidates as free students. Teachers in board and municipal schools should also state in their applications whether they hold permanent, sub *pro tem* or acting appointments.

5. Applications should be countersigned by the managers of the schools concerned or by the Inspecting officers in whose jurisdiction the applicants serve.

6. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general education certificates. The originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

7. Every student will be on probation for 40 working days.

8. There is a hostel attached to the school. Applicants are requested to state in their applications their willingness or otherwise to join the hostel.

9. Preference will be given to applicants employed in schools in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly comprising this circle.

10. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1920.

Camp, Coimbatore, 25rd February 1920.

T. K. VENKATARAMA AYYAR, *Acting Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, Salem.*

SECONDARY TRAINING SECTION ATTACHED TO THE NOBLE COLLEGE, MASULIPATAM.

Applications are invited from candidates whose second language is Telugu for admission in July next into the Secondary Training Section attached to the Noble College, Masulipatam.

2. Persons holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation, the Upper Secondary, or the Intermediate examination and those holding satisfactory Secondary School-Leaving Certificates are eligible for admission. Holders of the last named certificates should submit with their applications copies of their school and public examination records.

3. The period of training will be two years except for those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. Examination, in whose case the period will be but one year.

4. The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12. In addition to provincial stipendiaries the Inspector will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal, or private funds, as also a few others as free students. Teachers in Board and Municipal schools should state in their applications whether they hold permanent, sub. *pro tem.* or acting appointments.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized Secondary school stating definitely the appointment to which the candidate reverts after the completion of his training and the salary offered. It should also contain a statement of the candidate agreeing to the conditions offered by the manager.

6. Every candidate should submit with his application copies of his conduct and general Education certificates, the originals of which will have to be produced at the time of admission in case he is selected.

7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days subsequent to his admission.

8. Applications for admission should reach the Inspector not later than the 15th of April 1920 and should be made on printed forms which can be had from the undersigned.

9. Applications that do not comply with these conditions will be ignored.

ABD-UR-RAHIM,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Masulipatam, 1st March 1920.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1920-21.

(IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS.)

One hundred and ninety-nine scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Industries in recognized industrial schools and will be tenable in the classes and for the periods mentioned below :—

55 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1-8-0 tenable for one year in standard C.
55 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 tenable for one year in standard D.
60 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 tenable for one year in the elementary class.
20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 4 tenable for two years in the intermediate class.
9 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 tenable for two years in the advanced class.

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The scholarships in standards C and D and in the elementary and industrial classes will be awarded on the results of the examinations in standards B, C and D, respectively, and those in the intermediate and advanced classes on the results of the Government Elementary and Intermediate Technical Examinations, respectively. No scholarships will be awarded on the results of the highest examination in any subject.

The conditions of award are as follows :—

(1) The candidate shall ordinarily have been a student at the time of the examination and at least one year previously in a recognized industrial school. *Scholarships in industrial schools will ordinarily be given only to the members of the artisan castes or to others whose families are already engaged in the trade.*

(2) The age of the candidate at the time of the examination shall not have exceeded 14 years in the case of standard C, 17 in standard D, 18 in elementary, 19 in intermediate and 22 in advanced examination classes. In the case of Muhammadan candidates, the age limit will be raised by two years.

(3) The scholarships in a given subject shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in that subject, provided that he has passed in the first class. Scholarships will also be awarded to other pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of the school to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. The claims of these sections of the community who are most in need of aid, will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

(4) Candidates who are preparing for a group certificate or a diploma shall have preference over those who are studying single subjects only.

(5) No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than one scholarship. If eligible for more than one, he shall elect which he will hold, and the scholarship thus set free will be awarded to the next most deserving student.

(6) The candidate shall bind himself to prosecute his studies in the subject in which he has passed and for which he is to receive a scholarship in a recognized industrial school.

(7) Scholarships are ordinarily intended for pupils devoting not less than half their time or a minimum of 15 hours a week to industrial work, but the Director of Industries reserves to himself the right to award a double scholarship to pupils devoting the whole of their time to industrial work if he considers that circumstances warrant his doing so.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. All applications for scholarships awardable under this notification should be submitted to the undersigned by the correspondent of the institution in which the pupil studied in 1919 through the correspondent of the institution in which he intends to study on printed forms which may be obtained from this office.

2. All applications for scholarships not dependent on the results of the Government Technical Examinations must reach the Director of Industries before 15th April : other applications must be submitted *within three weeks of the publication* of the examination results on which they depend. Those submitted after the prescribed date will be liable to rejection for that reason.

3. Any scholarship vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable will be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated.

4. The name of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

5. Heads of institutions may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no allowance is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding 15 days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed gazetted holidays. Under the above conditions leave for scholarship holders may be sanctioned by the head of the institution, but should be reported to the Director of Industries. If a scholarship holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the institution, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

6. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold another scholarship provided wholly or partially by Government without the special sanction of the Director of Industries. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

7. Where the order of merit cannot be clearly ascertained a further competitive examination among those who are eligible for scholarships will be ordered.

8. All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

8. A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend the class. The scholarships are payable monthly.

10. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be summarily rejected unless the evidence of poverty showing that but for the scholarship, the applicant could not continue his studies, is thoroughly satisfactory.

11. In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 50 of the Madras Educational Rules no acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the Heads of the institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution :—

(1) Number; (2) name of scholarship-holder; (3) standard of scholarship; (4) monthly value of the scholarship; (5) period tenable; (6) number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned; (7) month for which the scholarship bill was drawn; (8) date of the encashment of the bill; (9) date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount; (10) signature of the scholarship-holder; (11) remarks.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 26th February 1920.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, EIGHTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1920 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.			
		Secondary.	Elementary.		Total.
			HIGHER.	LOWER.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Trichinopoly.	50	..	..	50
2	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Tanjore.	..	40	48	88
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mannargudi	..	30	30	60

2. The period of training in the case of all students is two years. In the case of those who have passed the F.A. or the Intermediate examination the training will be only for one year.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Separate lists for municipal and board stipendiaries should also be submitted for each municipality and taluk board. Each selected list should contain six names and no more. Rejected list should show reasons for rejection against each name. Applications for admission into the secondary grade should be sent to the Inspector direct through the correspondents of the schools in which they may be employed; if they are employed in elementary schools the application should be sent through the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the range.

5. Persons holding Matriculation certificates or such secondary school-leaving certificates as are accepted by the Inspector are eligible for admission into the secondary grade. Persons who have passed the special examination under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme are also qualified for admission into the secondary grade. For admission into the elementary higher grade class, candidates should have passed the Middle School or Lower Secondary examination or should furnish transfer certificates or other satisfactory evidence of having completed *successfully* a full Form course. Only those who have passed the Primary examination or its equivalent need apply for admission into the elementary lower grade.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age laid down in rule 14 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list.

7. Printed forms of application can be obtained by applicants for training in the secondary grade from the Inspector of Schools provided they apply through the correspondent of a recognised secondary school. All others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of their ranges.

8. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificates in original will not be considered. The certificate of physical fitness will be required only of the candidates chosen as stipendiaries.

9. Application should reach the Inspector before the 1st April 1920. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions will not be considered. Applications from teachers employed in schools outside the Eighth Circle must come through the Circle Inspectors before the prescribed date.

10. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. There may also be vacancies for free students without stipends. No Provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in board and municipal schools or who hold sub. *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by presidents of local boards who employ them. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the presidents of local boards and not by inspecting officers.

P. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Tanjore, 28th February 1920.

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GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Inspecting Officers, Managers of aided Girls' schools and the Head teachers of Government and Board Girls' schools that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1920 in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

3. The rates of provincial stipends shall be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries in the Elementary Higher grade (those who have completed the old 7th standard or the new 8th standard course)	10	8	0
Stipendiaries in the Lower Elementary grade (those who have completed the old 4th or the new 5th standard course	8	8	0
Hindu Mistresses of both grades	10	8	0
Pensioners, Elementary Lower grade	9	8	0

4. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal Boards will be admitted for training. No provincial stipends will be granted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools. The nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem.* or acting as the case may be) should be clearly mentioned in column 3 of the application. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of Local Boards or the Chairmen of Municipal Councils concerned.

5. As regards the qualifications for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination at the 3rd form or the old 7th or the new 8th standard and have been found fit for promotion to the 4th form or have been awarded an Elementary School leaving certificate of the old 7th or the new 8th standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the Lower Elementary grade.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules will not be entertained. The age must not be less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years, or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than 3 years, 35 years.

7. A selection examination will be held prior to the admission of the candidates into the Training School in arithmetic, geography and general knowledge and only those who obtain the minimum number of marks fixed will be admitted. The papers will be set and valued by the Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry and the examination will be held in that school.

8. Applications in the prescribed form signed by an Inspecting officer or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Principal or Manager of a recognized secondary school with a promise of appointment after training should be sent before the close of March 1920 to the Headmistress of the above-mentioned training school from whom forms may be obtained. Certificates of general education and character should be attached to the application. A certificate of physical fitness will be required only from the selected candidates.

9. A Hostel for Hindu women is attached to the Training School and all Hindu students will be admitted to the Training School only on condition of their joining the Hostel.

A. DeROZARIO,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Masulipatam, 21st February 1920.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificates or such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a sufficient level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class. No exemption can be granted.

The class will be held at the Madras Medical College from 2nd July 1920. The course extends over two years.

Applications for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualification, conduct, transfer or leaving and vaccination certificates, all in original, must be attached to the application. Printed forms of application can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-anna addressed cover.

W. J. SIBBOCK, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Acting Principal.

Medical College, Madras,
2nd March 1920.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1920.

Subject for English essay.—SHAKESPEAREAN CRITICISM.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the fourth year Pass or fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1918–20.

2. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written or typed on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms :—

"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

4. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st August 1920.

THE POWELL AND MOHUMAD VERNACULAR PRIZE FOR 1921.

Subject of essay.—TAMIL GRAMMARIANS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS.

Conditions.

1. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College provided that (1) they were students in the Senior Department of the said College of at least two years' standing and (2) that at the time fixed for the competition they are graduates of not more than five years' standing.

2. The essay must be in Tamil.

3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer will be required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—

"I hereby declare upon my honour that in writing this essay I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal not later than the 1st August 1921.

6. The value of the prize is Rs. 150.

The Presidency College, Madras,
2nd March 1920.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

List of students who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture in 1920.

Serial number and name of student.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste or community.	Native place.		Rank.
				Village.	District.	
		yrs.				
1. Vittal Punja, A.* ..	A. Devappa Punja ..	24	Bant—Hindu	Attanur ..	South Kanara.	First.
2. Raghavan, K. K. ..	Vadiar Kambil Kannan.	27	Thiya ..	Dharmadam ..	Malabar.	Second.
3. Gopala Chetti, M.† ..	Munuppa Chetti ..	25	Hindu—Vellala	Salem ..	Salem ..	Third.
4. Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. V.†	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	23	Brahman ..	Kadayam ..	Tinnevelly ..	Fourth.
5. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.	S. Mariyadoss Paramal Pillai	24	Vellala—Hindu	Padalayarkulam.	Do. ..	Fifth.
6. Govindan Nambiar, K.	V. Govindan Nambiar ..	23	Nayar ..	Pariyaram ..	Malabar.	Sixth.
7. Hilal Beg, T. K. ..	T. N. Krishna Rao ..	23	Brahman ..	Salem ..	Salem ..	Seventh.
8. Venkatanagum, A. ..	A. Kondalaryudu ..	30	Shepherd—Hindu	Musalipatam.	Kistna. ..	Eighth.
9. Ranga Reddi, C. M. ..	Appi Reddi	30	Kapu—Hindu.	Chimalanyapalle.	Anantapur ..	Ninth.
10. Kunhi Kutti, M. P. ..	K. Chatan	29	Thiya ..	Payahalam ..	Malabar ..	Tenth.

* Robertson prize. † Essay prize (equal).

W. McRAE,
Acting Principal.

Coimbatore, 1st March 1920.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1920–21.

I. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible *after* the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. *No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.*

II. *First-year class.*—With his application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in Rule IV and (2) his Secondary School Leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. *Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered.*

For admission to the Presidency College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In group III the College provides for the following combination only:—

(a) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical Language.
(b) Do do. and Logic.
(c) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
(d) Two Languages and Logic.

III. *Third-year class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a first class with distinction in the special subject (in which the student desires to take up an Honours course) and a high standard in English will ordinarily be required.

IV. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form:—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era; (2) Schools or colleges in which the applicant studied in 1919–20; (3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination Centre; (4) His Register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination; (5) the class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (pass) Class or Branch in the third year (Honours) class—in the case of Group III of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified; and (6) an address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station

Date *Signature of the Applicant.*

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

VII. Lodgings to accommodate some 60—70 students are attached to the college which students may be called upon to join if the Principal considers it desirable.

Applicants for admission to the lodgings should write to the Superintendent, Presidency College Lodgings, Presidency College, a week or two before the opening day.

The Presidency College, Madras,
28th February 1920.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, ELEVENTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1920 in the following Training Schools:—

	Number of stipends available.			
	Secondary.	Elementary.		Total.
		Higher.	Lower.	
Government Training School, Tinnevelly	20	80	40	150
Tuthipathi High School, Ambasamudram	15	..	..	15

2. The period of training will be two years in the case of students of both the Secondary and Elementary Grades (Higher and Lower). But in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate or the late F. A. Examination, the period will be only one year.

3. *Rate of Stipend.*—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem in the case of the Secondary, Rs. 10-8-0 in the case of the Elementary Higher, and Rs. 8-8-0 in the case of the Elementary Lower Grade students.

4. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary Department. Persons holding such Secondary School-leaving Certificates as are accepted by the Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle, will also be admitted. Besides, teachers who possess Special S.S.L.C. Examination certificates are also qualified for admission into the Secondary Grade.

For admission into the Elementary Higher Grade class, candidates should have passed the late Middle School or Lower Secondary Examination or should furnish transfer certificates or other satisfactory evidence of having completed *successfully* the Third Form course. Only those who have passed the Primary Examination or its equivalent need apply for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade.

The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificates as required will not be considered. The certificate of physical fitness will be required only of candidates who have been chosen as stipendiaries.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognized institution.

6. Teachers employed in Secondary Schools should submit their applications through their managers and those in Elementary Schools through the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the ranges in which they are employed.

7. Each Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the Eleventh Circle, will select only six teachers of each grade in his range and the names of select-ed candidates should appear in the order in which he wishes they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments their service as teachers, the need for their training, the nature of their appointment, and the school from which they apply for training. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

8. Attention is invited to rule 114 (2) of the Madras Educational Rules as regards the condition of the age limit to be satisfied.

9. Printed forms of application can be obtained by the applicants for training in the Secondary Grade from the Inspector of Schools provided they apply through the correspondent of a recognized Secondary School. All others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of their ranges. Applicants for admission into the Secondary Training classes should state the other training school or schools to which also they have applied for admission.

10. Applications should reach the Inspector before the 1st May 1920. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions will not be considered. Applications from teachers employed in schools outside the Eleventh Circle must come through the Circle Inspectors.

11. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. There may also be vacancies for free students without stipends. No provisional stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools or who hold sub *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by Presidents of Local Boards who employ them. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the Presidents of Local Boards and not by Inspecting Officers.

Kokkarakulam, 27th February 1920.

K. NATESA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle.

THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE PROSPECTUS.

1. The college affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects appertaining to the veterinary profession with the object of training men for service under Government, municipalities, local board or private employers. The staff of the college consists of a Principal, an Assistant Principal, three lecturers, two assistant lecturers and a subordinate establishment. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the college is vested in the Principal who is under the control of Government in the Revenue (Special) Department. Full clinical and other facilities are afforded to meet the education requirements of students preparing for the diploma in Veterinary Science. A veterinary hospital, museum, library, shoeing forge and students' hostel are attached to the college.

2. Candidates are eligible for admission without distinction of caste or nationality. They must not be under 16 years of age at the commencement of the term for which admission to the college is desired. In ordinary circumstances, no person over 22 years of age will be admitted as a free student. Students are admitted to the college by selection which will be made by the Principal. Applications for admission should be made in writing in the prescribed form printed at the end, and they should be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the 24th June of each year and should be accompanied by the following certificates :—

(a) of age,

(b) of physical fitness and moral character,

(c) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 45 per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal. In the case of Muhammadan students, 30 per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in Mathematics and a Vernacular in the School Final Examination will be accepted as sufficient for admission.

3. In the event of a candidate being selected, he will be served with a special notice informing him of the particular day and hour when and the place at which he should present himself for personal selection. Candidates when admitted will be considered to be on probation for the first two months of the course and may be removed if found to be not satisfactory.

4. *Course and study and curriculum of instruction.*—The course of study for the diploma ordinarily extends over three years. The students of each year's course form a separate class. The number of students in each class is ordinarily limited to 30. Government have temporarily raised this number to 40 for five years commencing from 1926. Promotion from one class to another is made with reference to the results of the annual examinations. A student of the second or third year class who fails in the annual examination for two consecutive years and a student of the first year class who fails in the annual examination at the end of the first year shall be dismissed.

The curriculum of instruction is as follows :—

(i) *First year*—

(1) Anatomy (up to Arthrology); (2) Elementary Chemistry; (3) Elementary Botany; (4) Materia Medica; (5) Handling of animals; (6) Pharmacy (Theoretical and Practical).

During this year students are given practical instruction in nursing, dressing, handling, casting and securing animals as well as in the names of the instruments and appliances used in ordinary practice.

(ii) *Second year*—

(1) Anatomy (the whole, including Comparative Anatomy); (2) Physiology; (3) Hygiene (including Breeding and Rearing), (4) Principles of Horse-shoeing; (5) Theoretical Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; (6) General nursing and instructions in the use of instruments and appliances.

During this year students are required to attend hospital practice and receive clinical instruction. They are also required to attend at the Forge and Pharmacy, to carry out dissections and to perform operations on the dead subject.

(iii) *Third year*—

(1) Veterinary Medicine; (2) Veterinary Surgery; (3) Diseases of dogs; (4) Operative Surgery; (5) Therapeutics (including Toxicology); (6) Meat and milk inspection; (7) Soundness of horses and ageing of domesticated animals.

During this year students are required to perform the duties of clinical clerks and dressers, to perform operations on dead subjects, and afterwards on living animals, to conduct post mortem examinations and generally to carry out practically all the duties appertaining to their profession. Students who hold the diploma in Agriculture are not required to attend the first year's course of study, but are examined in the subjects of both the first and second year courses at the end of their first year of attendance at the Veterinary College.

Students who have passed in Chemistry or Botany in the Intermediate or B.A. Examination need not attend the course in Elementary Chemistry or Botany, as the case may be at the Veterinary College.

All students are required to undergo a course of equitation and gymnastics. A student absenting himself without leave from a lecture or from a practical gymnastic or riding class is liable to be fined.

5. The tuition shall be free to all students who execute an agreement binding themselves to serve Government for five years, if required, after completing their course in the college satisfactorily. All others will be required to pay tuition fees in advance of each term at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum. A fee of Rs. 2 per term is also payable by each student, whether free or paying, to meet the cost of sports.

6. Government ordinarily allot thirty scholarships in each class annually, two of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each, which will be reserved for graduates of a University preferably those who have taken a Science degree, and the remaining twenty-eight of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each, but they reserve the right to decrease the number or alter their value, if necessary. The number of scholarships on Rs. 15 per measem has been temporarily raised from 28 to 38. Five out of the 40 scholarships will be reserved for Muhammadan students. Scholarships in the first year will be awarded by the Principal on the results of the first three monthly examinations. Scholarships tenable in the second and third years are ordinarily allotted on the results of the monthly and annual examinations. A student already in the enjoyment of a scholarship from a local body or a private person is not eligible for a Government scholarship. All scholarships are conditional on the good

behaviour of the holders. Students who are in the enjoyment of the Government scholarships are required to refund the amount which they have received as stipends and also to pay tuition *fees* at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum, if they leave the college without sanction or are expelled for misconduct.

7. *Terms and time-table.*—Each year comprises two sessions—an autumn one from July to December and a spring session from January to March. Tables of the times and subjects of lectures to which both teachers and students should adhere will be posted at the notice board at the commencement of each term.

8. *Vacations and holidays.*—(i) In addition to the miscellaneous public holidays, the students are allowed the following vacations and holidays:—

Midsummer vacation (three months).
Michaelmas holiday (one week).
Christmas and Easter holidays (gazetted).

Students are required to attend hospital cases in turn during vacations.

(ii) Leave of absence is granted by the Principal only. Scholarship-holders may, at the discretion of the Principal, be granted casual leave, with allowances, for not more than five days at a time or ten days in the year, but no casual leave will be granted in continuation of other holidays with allowances. Any further leave to scholarship-holders except sick leave for a month will be subject to stoppage of scholarship. Leave of absence in each case of illness will be recognized only on the production of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

9. *Examinations.*—Examinations are conducted orally and are held annually in March in all the classes. For admission to the examinations candidates must have studied at the college for such times as may be prescribed and have attended at least three-fourths of the year's lectures and have done practical work in their respective classes.

10. *Diplomas and certificates.*—A diploma as graduate in Veterinary Science is awarded to students who have gone through the full course of three years' study at the college and have passed the final examination.

Such of the students as are elected climael clerks and prosectors and perform their duties satisfactorily are, in addition, awarded special certificates on passing the final examination.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—The hostel attached to the college provides accommodation for 43 students. Students are at liberty to make their own arrangements as to their board and lodging. A monthly rent of Rs. 2 for a single room in the new extensions and Rs. 1 for a single room and Rs. 12 for a double room (i.e., a room accommodating two students) in the old block will be charged to each student who elects to take up his lodging in the college hostel.

12. *Prospects of the students who pass out of the college.*—Graduates of the college are eligible for appointment to the following posts in the provincial and subordinate service of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency:—

		Rs.
Deputy Superintendents or Assistant Principal of the College on	.. ..	200—25—400
Senior Lecturer of the College on	.. ..	120—8—200
Veterinary Inspectors (first grade) on	.. ..	110—4—130
Do. (second grade) on	.. .. ..	100—2—110
Veterinary Assistants (first grade) on	.. ..	90—2—100
Do. (second grade) on	.. ..	65—3—90
Do. (third grade) on	.. ..	40—1—65

NOTE.—The intermediate figure in each case represents the amount of annual increment.

Inspectors and Assistants employed in the college as lecturers or assistant lecturers will get a compensatory local allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Veterinary Assistants when holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries whether maintained by Government or by Local Boards and Municipalities will be provided with free quarters or granted in lieu thereof a house-rent allowance not less than Rs. 5 per mensem. Veterinary Assistants in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries at hill stations and in the Agency tracts also granted a local allowances of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 according to whether they belong to the first two grades or to the third grade. The Touring Assistants posted for duty at the bull stations or in the Agency tracts are granted a local allowance of Rs. 10 irrespective of their grade.

All the above posts are pensionable. Veterinary graduates have, in addition, fair prospects of employment as Municipal Cattle Inspectors and as Assistants in charge of veterinary dispensaries, established by local bodies, private proprietors and Native States. It will be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to passed students in securing suitable employment.

Form of application for admission into the Madras Veterinary College.

(To be submitted so as to reach the Principal on or before 20th June of each year.)

(1) Name of the candidate in full; (2) his occupation; (3) name of the parent or guardian; (4) residence; (5) occupation of parent; (6) school and class last attended; (7) highest examination passed and date of passing; (8) vernaculars spoken; (9) age; (10) religion; (11) whether Hindu (Brahmin or Non-Brahmin), Mahammadan, Native Christian, Eurasian or European, etc.; (12) stature and chest girth; and (13) candidate's present address.

Date of application. *Signature of the candidate.*

N.B.—The application should be accompanied by the certificate (1) of age, (2) of physical fitness from a qualified medical practitioner and moral character from the head of school, college or office and (3) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 45 per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal.

In the case of Muhammadan students 30 per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in Mathematics and a Vernacular in the School Final Examination will be accepted as sufficient for admission.

Vepery, Madras, 4th March 1920.

F. WARE, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D.,
Acting Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, SEVENTH CIRCLE, 1920.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of aided schools in the Seventh Circle that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1920 in the following Government training schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.
		Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	
1	Government Training School, Villupuram	40	40	80
2	Do. Cuddalore	..	40	40
3	Do. Chittoor	40	40	80
4	Do. Rampet	40	40	80

N B—As regards the admissions into the Government Training School for Muhammadans, Arcot, the orders of the Director of Public Instruction are awaited.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. Ordinarily the candidate will be sent only to the Government training school of the district in which his school is situated. Applications should be submitted accordingly.

4. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendations of the subordinate inspecting officers. Each Sub-Assistant Inspector should furnish the teachers whose names are recorded in the register maintained in his office as per article 118 of the Inspection Code with forms of application for admission printed, cyclostyled, or manuscript, and an receipt thereof from the candidates he shall select the applications according to the instructions given infra. Candidates should be informed that they run the risk of losing their appointments or having their grants curtailed if, after selection, they fail to join the training school on the 1st July 1920.

5. Two separate lists—one for the higher elementary candidates and the other for the lower elementary students—and that for each training school must be consolidated in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector and submitted with a tabular statement containing the following particulars about each candidate :—

(1) Serial number ; (2) Name in full; (3) Age on 1st July 1920 ; (4) Caste or race ; (5) Present appointment ; (6) Length of service as teacher ; (7) Educational qualification ; (8) Language ; (9) Guarantee of the Sub-Assistant Inspector for providing the applicant with an appointment after training ; (10) Whether a stipend is desired, (11) Remarks.

N B—Under column (7) must be given (*a*) public examinations passed with year and number of certificate or (*b*) transfer certificates held or (*c*) school leaving certificates held or (*d*) nature of sessional school certificate held with number and date or (*e*) in the absence of any of the foregoing a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the range to the effect that the candidate's educational qualifications entitle him to admission. Higher elementary students should possess a lower secondary examination certificate or a transfer certificate of having secured promotion from the third form or a certificate from some respectable person to the effect that they have read in the fourth form at least or an elementary school-leaving certificate of having been promoted from the eighth standard.

6. The tabular statement should contain the names of the candidates in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspector desires that the selection should be made, and they should be selected with reference to their service as teachers, the need for their training, age, the school from which they apply, their qualifications and the nature of the appointment held by them. The attention of the inspecting officers is directed to Madras Educational Rules, rules 114 and 115. It is expected that each Sub-Assistant Inspector's list will contain at least ten names for each grade. It should ordinarily include only the names of persons actually engaged in teaching.

7. Teachers employed in the Mohammedan schools should submit their applications for training to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Muhammadan range and not to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Boys' schools.

8. Teachers employed in local board schools will not be paid any stipends from Provincial funds. If there is any provision in the Local Fund or the Municipal budget under 'Stipends to teachers,' applications may be obtained from such teachers with the consent of the President, Taluk Board, or the Chairman of the Municipal Council, as the case may be, and submitted with a separate list for each training school and for each grade.

9. If any applications be received from candidates for training in the schools out of this circle, they should be submitted separately with a separate list.

10. No certificates, original or copy, need be submitted with the applications, but each Sub-Assistant Inspector should satisfy himself as to the correctness of the information given in the application form.

11. Supplemental lists will not be considered after the prescribed date on any account.

12. The lists complete in every respect and the applications must be submitted direct by the Sub-Assistant Inspector to this office on or before the 15th May 1920 without fail.

Camp Chittoor, 6th March 1920.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

Candidates for the ensuing Sub-Assistants' Test are informed that they should study the statistics of 1918–19 for the question paper on *Educational Statistics*.

Madras, 11th March 1920.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, FIRST CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, First Circle, hereby notifies, for the information of the Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and managers of aided schools, that candidates of elementary grade will be admitted for training in the Government training schools noted below :—

	Name of Institution.		Number of stipends available.			Date of admission.
			Higher.	Lower.	Total	
1	Government Training School,	Vizagapatam ..	40	40	80	1st July 1920.
2.	Do.	Berhampur ..	40	40	80	Do.
3.	Do.	Rajahmundry ..	40	40	80	Do.
4.	Do.	Parvatipuram ..	..	40	40	Do.
5.	Do.	Chirala ..	40	40	80	Do.
6.	Do.	Razulkunda ..	..	40	40	Do.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of elementary grade—higher and lower.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Assistant Inspectors applications in the prescribed form. The applications will be consolidated separately for each training school.

5. The names of candidates in the selected list should appear in order of precedence.

6. The Assistant Inspectors will submit for each training school along with the selected list a tentative list of candidates of not more than six to be selected in the order of precedence in the place of those who fail to join.

7. Article 114 of Madras Educational Rules—age limit—should be strictly enforced in the selection of candidates.

8. Reasons for rejection should be fully given against each candidate in the rejected list.

9. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards will be admitted to training.

The Assistant Inspectors will submit lists of such candidates—board and municipal—separately with the following additional information :—

(1) Allotment made in the budget 1920-21.

(2) Amount that should go of the allotment to be paid to teachers already under training.

(3) Amount available for payment to teachers selected during 1920-21.

10. Teachers holding permanent or *sub-pro tem.* appointments in board or municipal schools should not be recommended except in very special circumstances for provincial stipends. They should be paid from board's resources.

11. The inspecting officers should recommend as far as possible only such men as have been teachers before.

12. The inspecting officers should select only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the next higher class for elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late primary school examination for elementary lower. Preference will be given to those whose educational attainments are above these minima and in the Training School, Vizagapatam, those who are prepared to join the hostel attached to the school.

13. The general education certificates of candidates should be submitted in original with the application.

14. In the case of applications signed by inspecting officers and Presidents of local boards separate caudnot certificates need not be submitted

15. The applications of candidates referred to in clause 9 should invariably be signed by the Presidents of local boards.

16. The consolidated list from the Assistant Inspectors of Schools should reach this office before the 15th May 1920 at the latest.

SECONDARY TRAINING CLASSES ATTACHED TO RAJA'S COLLEGE, PARLAKIMEDI, AND GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, BERHAMPUR.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the secondary training sections attached to the Raja's College, Parlakimedi and Government Training School, Berhampur.

2. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum qualification required for admission into the secondary training section. Persons holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as qualify for admissions to College will also be admitted. Holders of the certificates should attach copies of their school and public examinations record to their applications.

3. The period of training will be two years except the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University or have taken the course of any of these examinations in a college.

4. *Rate of Stipend.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem and the number of provincial stipends available in each of the training sections is twenty and ten respectively.

5. Candidates receiving stipends from local, municipal or private funds will also be admitted in addition to the provincial stipendiaries.

6. Forms of applications can be had from the undersigned. They should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognised institution in which the candidate has served or is to be employed after the completion of the training course.

7. The applicant should send with his application copies of his conduct certificates and produce the original of his general education certificate, when selected. Every student will be on probation for five working days.

8. Applications should reach this office not later than the 30th April 1920 and must be on printed forms. Those received after this date will not be considered.

9. Only Oriya candidates will be admitted into the Berhampur Training School.

Vizagapatam, 8th March 1920.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE—JULY 1920.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz. (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a history subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 20th June 1920 :—
   (a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
   (b) School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
   (c) The number of his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
   (d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
   (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—
   (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
   (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
   (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
   (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicant's Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The last day fixed for selection will be 30th June.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 30th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 5th July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School-Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 30th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sport or else produce a medical certificate.

9. Students belonging to the backward classes enumerated in the Grant-in-Aid Code will be admitted at half the rate of fees, provided they produce certificates from respectable authorities to the effect that they deserve the concession by reason of their poverty.

10. Remittance of fees by money orders will not, under any circumstances, be accepted.

11. Students first admitted at full rate of fees will not, under any circumstances, be allowed the concession rate contemplated in paragraph 9 supra.

12. The college re-opens on the 5th July 1920 after the summer vacation.

Kumbakonam College,
11th March 1920.

P. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
Acting Principal.

COMPULSORY VERNACULAR TEST PRESCRIBED FOR DEPUTY COLLECTORS, JULY 1920.

The President, Board of Examiners, Madras, notifies that the next vernacular examination of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector, whether by the second-class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third-class test prescribed for European and Anglo-Indian candidates, will be held on Wednesday the 7th July 1920 and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with G.O. No. 756, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 11th November 1918 :—

(1) Bellary.	(3) Coimbatore	(5) Madura.
(2) Cocanada.	(4) Madras.	(6) Berhampur.

3. Candidates must send in their applications in English in manuscript in the annexed form through the heads of their departments so as to reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 30th April 1920, *after which date no applications will be considered.* Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be considered.

3. The application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list of centres will be rejected and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. The centre selected must be the one nearest to the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application. A candidate appearing without previous permission for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application will not be admitted to the examination.

4. A candidate whose examination cannot be arranged at the centre selected by him will be required to appear at Madras or such other centre as may be notified to him.

5. All candidates from the same district must select the same centre. Heads of departments in forwarding applications are requested to see that these instructions are strictly followed.

6. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects. They are advised to give special attention to preparing themselves in manuscript reading and conversation. In deciding whether to allow travelling allowance to candidates who fail in the examination the Board will give special weight to their degree of proficiency in those subjects. The text-books already prescribed have been abolished.—

(a) Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular.

(b) Reading with fluency and translating correctly two or three arzis or other official manuscripts written in a plain running office hand.

(c) Taking down in English sentences given in the vernacular and asking questions thereon in the vernacular.

(d) Dictating an order on a given subject in the vernacular.

(e) Translating in writing, with fair accuracy of idiom and grammar, an easy passage of English prose relating to Indian subjects and containing no words that have not familiar vernacular equivalents; the passage shall, as far as possible, bear upon questions connected with the department to which the candidate belongs.

7. A candidate coming in half an hour after the appointed time will not be admitted to the examination.

8. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination room till he has given up his answer paper and till the expiration of at least half an hour after the question papers have been given out.

9. To guard against disappointment candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE COMPULSORY VERNACULAR TEST PRESCRIBED FOR DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

1. Name.
2. Appointment held.
3. Tests passed and salary of present appointment in case of officers who are not acting or permanent Deputy Collectors.
4. Whether graduate or undergraduate of the Madras University and the vernacular taken up as optional language.
5. Language or languages to be passed by the compulsory test at the ensuing examination.
6. Language or languages in which the candidate has already passed by the compulsory test at previous examinations held by the Board of Examiners.
7. Language in which to be examined. By the full test— (here enter language). In reading manuscripts only— (do).
8. Remarks.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 6th March 1920.

J. W. BORESTANK,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of February 1920 was as follows.—

Name.	Admitted free on											Total number admitted.	Unable to state.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Daily average.
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Holidays.	Days on which Museum was closed.	Days on which Museum was open.	Days on which Museum was specially opened.				Males.	Females.	
Natural History and Archæological sections.																	
Week days	1,076	301	43	1,256	6	0	21	...	5	...	13	2,196	15,725	17,921	9,635	7,420	343
Sundays ...	7.5	91	24	300	0	...	0	...	...	...	4	1,110	1,408	4,518	3,376	1,142	521
Art, Industrial and Ethnological sections.																	
Week days	1,402	338	69	800	4	1	26	...	...	...	13	2,710	16,333	19,031	7,478	5,663	654
Sundays ...	331	98	16	345	1	1	10	...	...	1	6	1,009	4,021	4,521	2,837	1,684	849

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras, 11th March 1920.

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

SPECIAL GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP IN FORM I OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Under G O No. 1038, Home (Education), dated 28th August 1919, communicated with Proceedings Ref. on G. No. 2034 of 1919, dated 30th October 1919 of the Director of Public Instruction the acting Inspector of Schools, south circle, is pleased to sanction a scholarship on behalf of C. Rajalingam, a pupil of St. Gabriel's High School, Georgetown, under the correspondentship of Rev. Father Bertram, S.J., of a monthly value of Rs. 3 and tenable in the first form of the school for one year with effect from 1st July 1919.

2. The scholarship is debitable to the head "Government scholarships, secondary schools".

3. The instructions contained in the Government scholarship Notification for 1919-20 regarding the grant of casual leave and other leave to scholarship-holders and the maintenance of the acquittance roll for the amount of Government scholarships drawn and disbursed should be strictly adhered to.

4 The scholarship is payable monthly and in advance.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

9th March 1920.

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, a Sanskrit Pandit on a salary of Rs. 80—3 (biennial)—75 per mensem.

The candidate should possess a high order of special proficiency in all the important branches of Sanskrit literature so as to be able to impart instruction in advanced Sanskrit works prescribed for Group VI of the B A course. A knowledge of Telugu literature also is desirable

Information as to age, caste, particulars of previous or present employment, if any, with salary should be furnished. Application with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 30th April 1920. The selected candidate will be expected to join his appointment on or immediately after 6th July 1920.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,
23rd February 1920.

O. A. WILKINSON,
Acting Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified mistresses of the secondary grade who are below 25 years of age for the post of Second Assistant, Government Girls' School, Chidambaram, on Rs. 25 per mensem.

2. Applications should reach this office not later than the 20th March 1920.

M. A. SRINIVASA,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 21st February 1920.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—50 a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918-19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1920. [Price 6 *pies*.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1919.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held in November 1919 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

A notice is now appearing in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

LACE-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	1317 J. Jesi	Karur.	2	1318 G. Arpudam	Karur.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1319 J. Mariyammal	Karur.

LACE-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
1	1247 A. Elizabeth	Trichinopoly.

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1319 A. Jothi	Karur.

The following candidates are also declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held in November 1919 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
948 K. Gopalakrishnan	Kalpadi.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.								Where examined.
379	Mada Kesavaraju	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajahmundry.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate								Where examined
379	Mada Kesavaraju	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajahmundry.

CABINET-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.			Where examined.
66	7988	Ramakrishna (J)	..	Mysore.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.								Where examined
2127	C. Lakkanna (J)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore.

COTTON-WEAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.			Where examined.
* 3	1142	S. Kelumal	..	Tanjore.
	1143	M. Mudiyan	..	Do

* The figures 7, 12 and 13 in column 1 headed 'Number in order of merit' of the pass-list *for* this subject and grade published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 11th February 1920, are to be read 9, 14 and 18 respectively.

In the list of successful candidates published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th January 1920—

Under Painting (Elementary Grade), First Class, at page 5—

For

Register number and name of candidate.								Where examined.
2072	C. Zachariah	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. (i.e., Ernakulam).

Read

Register number and name of candidate.								Where examined.
2072	Pallipparambil A. Sebastian Pathr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do. (i.e., Ernakulam).

(J) = Joiner's work.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Exams.,
Madras, 10th March 1920.

D. A. HOSDAY,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1920. [Price, 7 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. Subbarayar Avargal, Registrar of Kistna, privilege leave for one month from date of relief under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Postings.—M.R Ry. K. Chenayivi, Joint Sub-Registrar, Masulipatam, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Kistna district, during the absence of M.R.Ry. M. Subbarayar Avargal, District Registrar, on leave or until further orders.

M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Mudaliyar Sambasiva Mudaliyar, on return from leave, to Tiruvarur (Tanjore district). At request.

Madras, 10th March 1920.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Tukaram Sakharama Rao, from Chettikulam (Trichinopoly district) to Adirampatnam, Tanjore district—at request. To join on 1st April 1920.

Madras, 12th March 1920.

Postings.—M.R.Ry. Cheyyar Siddhulu Nayudu, from Joint Sub-Registrar, Nellore, to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Masulipatam.

M.R.Ry. Gogulapati Virasalingam Pantulu, from Ponnur (Guntur district) to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Nellore.

M.R.Ry. Machiraju Venkata Subba Rao, from Bhimadole (Kistna district) to Ponnur (Guntur district).

M.R.Ry. Gadi Brahmanna, from Kamalapuram (Cuddapah district) to Bhimadole (Kistna district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 12th March 1920.

JUDICIAL.

No. 34. Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Pathiyil Appa Nayar Avargal, acting District Munsif, after relief at Calicut, to Payoli *vice* Mr. M. S. Ananta Pattar on other duty or until further orders. To join expeditiously.

N.B.—The transfer will carry transit pay and allowances under article 188 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
9th March 1920.

No. 35. Leave.—M. R.Ry. Sreerula Subrahmanyam Pantulu Garu, District Munsif of Namakkal, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances under article 334 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month, in continuation of the leave granted to him in the High Court notification No. 16, dated the 4th February 1920, published at page 214, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1920.

High Court, Madras,
12th March 1920.

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Ananta Acharya Gopala Acharya, Assistant Inspector, first-grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on relief from the Tada to the charge of the Penugudiya circle. To take full joining time.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
6th March 1920.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. A. H. T. Flawn, Probationary Inspector, Tuticorin Circle, is granted leave on medical certificate for seventeen days from 23rd February 1920.

Trichinopoly, 10th March 1920.

C. E. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Commissioner, Southern division.

FOREST.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, N. Sundarama Ayyar, Ranger, third grade, Kurnool West, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from or after 10th April 1920.

Waltair, 6th March 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Ranger, sixth grade, Kurnool South, is transferred to Upper Godavari for the charge of the Nugur range.

Waltair, 13th March 1920.

C. M. HODGSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfers.—The transfer of the following Upper subordinates attached to the Cauvery Gauging division to Madras Headquarters on the expiry of the gauging operations in Mysore and at Upper Anicut, carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance:—

1. M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
2. M.R.Ry. R. Pakkiri Pillai.
3. M.R.Ry. T. K. Natarajo Ayyar.
4. M.R.Ry. S. Venkatachari.
5. M.R.Ry. B. Venkataramanayya.
6. Mr. Paul Francis.

Madras, 8th March 1920.

C. PEDDIE,
Under Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

Leave.—Under article 338, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Chintadripetah Venkatachala Shanmukha Mudaliyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, Nellore division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from date of relief.

Madras, 10th March 1920.

Leave.—Under articles 252 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. Purandara Rao, Overseer, first grade, is granted privilege leave for thirteen days with effect from the forenoon of the 9th March 1920.

Madras, 11th March 1920.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 280 and 386, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. K. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 50 per mensem, Madura division, is granted combined leave from the 25th December 1919 to the 17th January 1920 (both days inclusive), i.e., privilege leave for the first twenty-six days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

He is also permitted to suffix to the above leave Sunday the 18th January 1920

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Madras, 11th March 1920.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. Kanakasabhai Mudaliyar, Supervisor, second grade, attached to the drawing branch of the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, is granted privilege leave for one and a half month with effect from the 29th February 1920.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. D. N. Somayajulu, Overseer, first grade, on privilege leave and under orders of transfer to the Koraput division is compulsorily recalled from leave and posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, as a temporary measure. His transfer to the Koraput division is held in abeyance for the present.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Waltair, 11th March 1920.

Transfer, etc.—M.R.Ry. M. E. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank, and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, is transferred to Kistna Eastern division for charge of the Southern subdivision, *vice* Lieut. M. Power, who is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division.

L. D. VENKATARAMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 8th March 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, Overseer, is transferred from the Madanapalle division, to the Drawing section of the office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle. To join expeditiously on relief.

J. M. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 9th March 1920.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. Pulmaneri Subbarama Natesa Sastri, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, provisionally substantive, transferred to the Circle in Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 1982-C, dated 3rd March 1920, is reposted to Coorg division for charge of No. 3 subdivision, Somwarpet.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, is, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from date of relief.

Coimbatore, 9th March 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. U. S. Hanumantha Rao, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, from the Coorg division to Tank Restoration Scheme division.

B. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 13th March 1920.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for one month from the 14th March 1920 or date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. K. R. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Chingleput division.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. R. No. 162-W., dated 4th March 1920, privilege leave from 24th January 1920 to 31st March 1920 is granted to M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, Mopad Project division.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 9th March 1920.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Nalatur Rangachariar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Madura Special division to the Madura division, for charge of the Sholingur subdivision, in relief of Mr. O. A. Scott, temporary Engineer.

This cancels the posting of the Sub-Engineer to the Circle office as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, ordered in this office Notification No. 1343, dated 21st February 1920.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 13th March 1920.

Transfers.—The following transfers of Upper Subordinates are ordered:—

(1) M.R.Ry. K. Raghavachari, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Tank Restoration Scheme to the North Arcot division.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the North Arcot to the Tank Restoration Scheme division, on relief by item (1).

This order carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 9th March 1920.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Under G.O. No. 1340, Public, dated 15th July 1916, temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon C. GOPINATH, M.B.B.S., acting Deputy Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, is hereby granted privilege leave for one month only with effect from 28th February 1920 forenoon.

Posting.—In modification of the notification published on page 478 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd March 1920, Captain H. C. Cragge, I.M.D., on return from military duty, is placed on reserve duty at Surgeon-General's office and then posted to Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, as Resident Assistant Surgeon and also Assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Madras, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon K. C. Shankara Menon, I.M.S.

Leave.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Rajagopalan, L.M.S., in charge of Provincial Cholera Party F, is hereby granted one month's privilege leave from 23rd February 1920 afternoon under G.O. No. 1349, Public, dated 15th July 1919.

(By order)

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 9th March 1920.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 9(1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of 9 annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 3 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

4337. S. Z. de Ferranti. Improvements relating to heat engines.
4338. L. Landau. Process for the treatment of water from any source to effect its purification.
4340. Techno-Chemical Laboratories, Limited. Improvements relating to the production of cyanides.
4409. W. W. Lasker. Improvements in automatic tabulator accounting machines.
4719. G. H. Wallace. An improved totalisator.
4739. K. Mikimoto. Improvements in process for causing oyster to produce pearls.
4903. A. T. Collier. Improvements in diaphragms for gramophones, phonographs, telephones and the like.
4911. Det Norske Aktieselskab for Elektrokemisk Industri Norsk Industri-Hypotekbank. Improvements in or relating to electrodes for electric furnaces and the like.
4924. Ropeways, Limited. Improvements in or relating to aerial ropeways.
4925. International General Electric Co., Incorporated. Improvements in and relating to electric heating units.
4946. B. B. Saha. Family milk churner.
4947. S. H. Sasan. Improved gear box.
4966. International General Electric Co., Incorporated. Improvements in and relating to high frequency alternators.
4968. A. E. Trimmings. Improvements in or relating to presses for tennis and the like rackets.
5010. W. J. Sharland. A self-closing catter, with seal and lock combined, with an automatic top door fastener, for railway wagons.
5016. E. Moss. Improvements in and relating to raising, lowering and depth regulating means for ploughs and other implements.
5021. F. C. Griffin. Improvements in proportional mixing apparatus.
5023. W. P. C. Smith. Improvements in and relating to burners for use in heating and other purposes.
5025. M. L. Koenig, A. M. Molony, F. C. Koenig and E. C. Molony. Improved hydra-control system for the automatic control of hydraulically operated oil expressing machines and the like.
5053. J. Lavick. Improvements in flushing cisterns.
5057. J. P. Rose. Improvements in or relating to rope supporting sheaves for use in connexion with aerial ropeways.
5076. A. H. Jones. Improvements in or relating to ore separating devices.
5082. D. H. Bibb. Improvements in moulding machines.
5093. Hartford-Fairmont Co. Improvement in glass delivering apparatus.
5095. H. E. Watson and J. J. Sudborough. Improvements in the manufacture of caffeine.
5101. W. M. Burke. Improvements in or relating to machines for cutting up meat and other substances.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St George, 19th March 1920.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF WAKE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

MADRAS MEDICAL COUNCIL.

With reference to the Precept, dated the 8th February 1920, issued by the President, Madras Medical Council, to electors under sub-section (1) (*d*) of section 5 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914), it is hereby notified that the candidates appended below have been nominated for election.

One member is to be elected to the Medical Council by the persons entered in the electoral roll III (i.e., those who have been registered in Part III of the Madras Medical Register).

Names and addresses of candidates duly nominated.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal, L.M.P., Vepery, *Madras*.
2. M.R.Ry. A. P. Balaram Avargal, L.M.P., Calicut, *Malabar*.

Voting papers will be issued accordingly to all the electors under the rule 7 (2) of Rules for subsequent elections.

Instructions.

Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing the mark × opposite the names of the candidates whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper will be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the names of more than one candidate, or if the mark is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply.

4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the counterfoil. Without such signature the voting paper will be invalid.

5. If an elector fills in more than one voting paper, the first only of such voting papers will, if otherwise in order, be valid, and if two or more voting papers signed by the same person are received simultaneously by the Returning Officer, both or all such voting papers will be invalid.

6. Voting papers shall be sent to the Returning Officer by *Registered Post*. Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before 3 p.m. on the 31st March 1920 will be rejected.

7. Covers should be addressed as follows :—

To

The Returning Officer,
Madras Medical Council,
1/33, Vepery High Road,
Park Town P.O.,
Madras.

With reference to the Precept, dated the 8th February 1920, issued by the President Madras Medical Council, to electors under sub-section (1) (*d*) of section 5 of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914), it is hereby notified that the candidates appended below have been nominated for election :—

Three members are to be elected to the Medical Council by the persons entered in the electoral roll II (i.e., those who have been registered in Part II of the Madras Medical Register).

Names and addresses of candidates duly nominated.

1. M.R.Ry. B. Srinivasa Mallya Avargal M.B. & C.M., Assistant to the Professor of Surgery, Medical College, *Madras*.
2. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. O. Koman Avargal, L.M. & S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, *Madras*.
3. M.R.Ry. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, L.M. & S., Acting Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, *Madras*.
4. M.R.Ry. M. Lakshmana Kamath Avargal M.D. & C.M., Acting Fourth Physician, Government General Hospital, *Madras*.
5. M.R.Ry. M. Vijayaraghavulu Mudaliyar Avargal, M.B. & C.M., 1/150, Georgetown, *Madras*.

Voting papers will be issued accordingly to all the electors under the rule 7 (2) of rules for subsequent elections.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has three votes.

2. He shall vote by placing the mark × opposite the names of the three candidates whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper will be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the names of more than three candidates, or if the marks are so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidates they are intended to apply.

4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the counterfoil. Without such signature the voting paper will be invalid.

5. If an elector fills in more than one voting paper, the first only of such voting papers will, if otherwise in order, be valid, and if two or more voting papers signed by the same person are received simultaneously by the Returning Officer, both or all such voting papers will be invalid.

6. Voting papers shall be sent to the Returning Officer by *Registered post*. Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before 3 p.m. on the 31st March 1920 will be rejected.

7. Covers should be addressed as follows :—

To

The Returning Officer,
Madras Medical Council,
1/33, Vepery High Road,
Park Town P.O.,
Madras.

A. WELLS,
Registrar, Madras Medical Council.

Madras, 12th March 1920.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Owners of motor cars and cycles registered in Ramnad district are requested to send to the undersigned a copy of the Registration Certificate granted to them either by the District Magistrate or by the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, at the time when their motor vehicles were registered for the first time in Ramnad district and given 'R' or 'R.D.' numbers as the register has been lost during transit.

F. D. D. ANDERSON,
Acting Superintendent of Police.

Madura, 18th February 1920.

With the approval of the Collector, Kistna district, the Kistna District Board hereby notifies under section 82 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the shifting of the toll-gate at mile 29—0—630 feet of the Ellore-Chintalapudi road at Chintalapudi to mile 24—7—560 feet of the same road near Velagalapalli from 1st April 1920.

2. With the sanction of the Collector it is hereby further declared, under sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act, that payment at any time of tolls at Velagalapalli main gate, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the subsidiary bar at mile 6—3—0 feet of the Ellore-Chintalapudi road within a period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise and vice versa.

Kistna District Board's Office,
7th March 1920.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, in the first week of October 1919, treasure of the following description was found by some people in a plot of land in the village of Pyne, Cocanada taluk :—

	Approximate value.
Small round pieces of gold weighing Rs. 62-1-6	Rs. 1,500.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, Godavari, at his office at Cocanada on 1st June 1920 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Acting Collector.

Cocanada, 18th December 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 5th January 1920, gold coins designated 'Veerarayanpanams' 706 in number (valued approximately at Rs. 440), buried in S. No. 280 village-site poramboke of Gnattakuppai village, Coimbatore taluk (within the backyard compound of the house of one Periathambi Chetti), were found by the said Periathambi Chetti and two coolies, viz., Nathi Moopan and Ranganayaki Kavundan, engaged by him while hollowing the earth for the uprootal of the base of a withered Vepam (Margosa) tree.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on 14th July 1920 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

J. M. TURING,
Collector.

Coimbatore, 24th February 1920.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February 1918 a copper idol of Vishnu estimated at Rs. 150 was found buried under earth in the bed of the tank of Madayanvayal in the Tiruppattur taluk by one Narayanan, son of Ramu, a landyman, residing at the Palayapatti village in the Tiruppattur taluk, while he was digging there for earth with some others. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either in person or by an agent duly authorised by law on 15th April 1920 to the Ramnad Collector's office at Madura at 12 noon in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Madura, 28th October 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 1st February 1920 the undermentioned treasure valued at Rs 38 was found in the garden behind the house of Ponrango Naicken of Kanagapudunhari and forming part of S. No. 293-1 village-site poramboke in the village of No 7 Karanaipedachcheri, Chingleput taluk, Chingleput district, by one Ponrango Naicken of the said village. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Chingleput district at 11 a.m. on Friday the 23rd July 1920 in view of the matter being enquired into and determined according to law :—

1.	Old gold coins about the size of a quarter anna	2
2.	One gold (bent) ring	1
3.	Serpent shape ear ornament in two pieces	2
4.	Pieces of gold leaves	4
		9

E. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Saidapet, 23rd February 1920.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on the 15th August 1919 a treasure consisting of sixteen pieces of gold approximately valued at Rs. 50 was discovered under the ground in S. No. 46 of Mukundamallur village of the Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on the 27th March 1920 in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

South Arcot, 24th October 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about the 4th February 1920 a treasure consisting of 88 whole rupees and 13 half-rupees of the time of the Nawab of Arcot approximately valued at Rs. 73-8-0 was discovered while demolishing a wall in the house of one Dhanabagya Ammal of Kannur village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Saturday, the 7th August 1920, in order to have the matter inquired into and determined according to law.

F. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

South Arcot, 1st March 1920.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Kannuswami Pillai, (2) Appushi Ambalagaran, (3) Pappa Ambalagaran, and (4) Govinda Kone of Adaika Thevan village, Pattukkottai taluk, while they were removing earth on 29th January 1919 in the field called 'Kannukuderan veippal' in S. F. No. 42/97 of the village belonging to Kalimuthu Pillai.

Description of the treasure.

	Weight.		Value.		
	Mds.	sks.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nutaraja	1	33½	113	4	0
Sivakami Ammas	0	27½	41	12	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Monday the 5th April 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore, 18th November 1919.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Muthukrishna Kaliaran residing at Naivel: while removing earth on 11th March 1919 on the slope of the Sannikulam tank-bund in Zamin Sannividutha village, Pattukkottai taluk, belonging to M.R Ry. S. P. A. S. Arunachallam Chettiyar and S. S. A. S. Muthia Chettiyar.

Description of the treasure.

	Name.	Weight.	Value.		
		sicca.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Ammam	23	27	0	0
2	Solam	7	3	15	0
	Total ..		30	15	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on 19th May 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Tanjore, 24th December 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that in the month of November 1919, a treasure consisting of 42 small gold coins of the value of five annas each was found from the crevices of the foundation of the southern wall of the Siva temple at Sriparanthan village, Udayarpalayam taluk, Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Trichinopoly on the 13th July 1920 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

Trichinopoly, 27th February 1920.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 14th February 1920.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.													
		Class.				Total.			Class.				Total.			Cause.						
		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bowel complaints (under 2 years).	Injuries.	All other causes.
Madura	134,130	2	68	7	..	32	38	67	2	82	6	..	45	44	89	0	..	..	14	12	6	1	12
Trichinopoly	123,816	6	39	4	1	23	28	52	7	73	18	13	56	46	102	4	1	..	13	17	12	..	55
Calicut	78,417	3	8	18	..	17	19	36	1	84	24	..	31	28	59	..	5	..	11	5	5	..	33
Kumbakonam	64,847	..	25	..	..	9	16	25	..	81	..	..	31	76	80	7	1	..	18	6	..	..	28
Tanjore	60,341	2	21	4	..	14	13	27	5	46	..	..	56	25	51	6	..	..	7	9	6	..	24
Negapatam	60,160	3	14	3	..	14	6	20	7	57	31	..	57	38	75	24	..	..	7	8	2	..	66
Salem *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	56,674	3	26	1	..	15	19	32	1	27	3	..	10	21	31	4	2	..	..	5	3	1	16
Cocanada	54,110	..	17	1	..	9	9	18	..	20	..	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	10
Conjeeveram	53,864	..	20	1	..	15	15	30	..	39	2	..	21	20	41	4	1	..	3	8	1	..	18
Vellore	46,744	1	25	2	..	21	21	32	..	21	5	..	14	12	26	2	..	1	2	2	3	..	16
Rajahmundry	48,317	..	17	..	..	7	10	17	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8
Mangalore	46,412	11	16	8	..	18	14	30	6	25	2	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	25
Coimbatore	47,007	1	30	1	..	18	14	32	..	35	..	..	23	14	35	..	2	..	2	5	3	2	20
Palamcottah	44,906	1	21	5	..	21	10	31	6	17	4	..	10	7	28	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	12
Tinnevelly	24,805	1	22	0	..	10	17	36	..	31	9	..	21	19	40	..	..	..	11	5	4	..	20
Palghat	44,812	1	17	11	..	20	13	29	..	21	7	..	10	9	29	..	..	1	7	3	..	1	18
Guntur	43,813	4	21	10	..	20	16	36	..	24	4	..	16	2	28	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	24
Vizagapatam	43,413	3	16	1	..	7	10	17	1	25	..	..	14	11	25	..	2	..	6	6	..	..	6
Ellore	42,831	3	23	2	..	20	8	28	..	20	3	..	14	9	23	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	14
Masulipatam	42,123	..	18	2	..	15	7	22	1	20	2	..	14	9	23	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15
Tuticorin	40,185	2	16	2	..	8	11	19	2	17	2	..	10	9	21	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	14
Vizianagram	37,650	3	13	1	..	13	10	23	2	18	2	..	9	11	20	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	4
Bellary	34,956	5	13	5	..	11	12	23	..	20	6	2	14	10	32	..	..	..	6	4	2	1	14
Nellore	33,246	..	12	..	..	7	5	12	4	23	7	..	20	14	34	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	23
Bezwada	32,857	..	10	2	..	9	12	21	..	30	6	..	23	11	36	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	26
Adoni	31,645	..	15	6	..	7	12	19	..	5	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7
Berhampur	31,468	2	18	1	..	10	11	21	1	12	1	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	9
Pollibarry	29,258	3	2	7	..	6	6	12	..	11	6	..	9	8	17	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	9
Srivilliputtur	29,086	..	14	1	..	6	7	13	3	10	..	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	12
Cannanore	28,957	4	3	7	..	4	10	14	1	5	6	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	6
Mayavaram	27,121	2	15	..	..	10	7	17	1	32	3	..	19	25	43	11	..	..	3	4	..	..	25
Karmool	26,040	..	5	11	..	11	5	16	..	9	5	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2
Dindigul	25,052	1	12	3	..	9	6	15	2	18	3	..	13	16	28	..	..	6	..	6	1	..	13
Ootacamund	18,826	0	4	..	4	3	8	11	..	3	1	2	2	4	6	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2
Total	1,011,225	69	638	135	5	397	419	816	52	894	166	17	597	532	1,129	74	21	11	179	137	83	10	614

* Not received.

Madras, 10th March 1920.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 21st February 1920.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														
		Class.				Total.			Class.				Total.			Cause.							
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diseases of the Bowels.	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Madura	134,130	3	77	8	..	60	28	88	3	25	9	..	53	55	116	7	..	..	28	14	3	..	61
Trichinopoly	123,512	5	47	9	5	62	32	94	3	61	17	7	44	49	93	3	1	..	12	25	20	..	32
Calicut	78,417	..	16	12	..	16	14	27	2	28	20	..	20	21	35	..	3	..	5	3	..	2	30
Kumbakonam	64,647	1	50	6	..	15	12	34	3	72	2	..	32	37	76	18	2	..	13	6	2	..	36
Tanjore	60,342	1	36	1	..	18	19	38	4	55	2	..	33	28	61	1	..	..	10	12	4	1	33
Negapatam	48,158	2	10	11	..	14	9	23	3	27	28	..	35	30	65	18	..	..	9	4	3	..	30
Salem	28,153	1	45	1	..	26	18	47	1	44	3	..	22	21	43	5	1	..	8	8	1	1	28
Cuddalore	56,874	..	22	1	..	12	11	23	..	27	3	..	18	11	30	..	..	..	5	3	1	1	20
Chicacole	54,110	1	26	1	..	16	16	31	..	28	1	..	18	14	29	..	..	..	9	4	1	1	16
Conjeeveram	53,804	..	32	..	..	16	17	33	..	40	2	..	18	24	42	..	2	..	1	3	5	1	30
Vellore	48,748	1	26	8	..	15	18	34	..	15	15	..	13	18	28	..	..	..	8	3	3	1	19
Rajahmundry	46,417	6	28	3	..	18	15	31	1	22	1	..	14	10	24	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	18
Mangalore	46,622	5	11	..	..	8	10	18	4	18	1	..	12	8	21	..	..	..	6	4	..	2	12
Coimbatore	47,007	..	28	..	..	8	20	28	2	19	..	..	9	17	31	..	2	..	8	3	1	..	10
Palamcottah	44,808	1	16	8	..	13	9	24	..	23	5	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	3	7	2	..	9
Tinnevelly	44,805	..	34	6	..	21	17	40	..	23	4	..	8	18	27	..	1	..	3	4	1	1	18
Palghat	44,312	2	14	6	..	16	10	26	..	17	6	..	6	11	20	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	11
Guntur	43,812	1	2	16	..	10	13	23	3	20	3	..	16	13	30	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	21
Vizagapatam	43,413	1	15	1	..	7	10	17	..	16	1	..	13	7	20	..	4	..	4	3	..	..	8
Ellore	42,331	2	30	4	..	15	11	26	..	17	2	..	6	10	19	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	16
Masulipatam	41,124	..	18	2	..	11	7	18	..	13	3	..	2	6	15	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6
Tuticorin	40,186	5	21	..	..	14	12	26	3	18	..	..	18	10	23	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	13
Tiruvannamalai	37,580	..	13	1	..	8	5	13	..	20	2	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	7
Bellary	34,295	..	14	13	..	14	13	27	..	20	6	..	4	14	18	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	6
Nellore	33,346	2	8	5	..	7	8	15	1	11	5	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
Berwada	32,867	..	17	5	..	11	11	22	1	13	1	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	13
Adoni	31,346	..	15	6	..	12	9	21	..	7	1	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2
Berhampur	31,128	..	22	..	..	11	11	22	..	15	1	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7
Tellicherry	29,268	..	7	..	8	6	11	18	4	8	9	..	8	8	18	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	11
Srivilliputtur	28,068	..	15	..	..	9	7	16	..	16	..	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
Cannanore	28,067	2	12	..	..	7	7	14	3	4	3	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9
Mayavaram	27,121	2	14	..	..	5	11	16	1	23	2	..	12	15	27	7	..	..	7	1	..	..	12
Kumbakonam	26,060	..	5	11	..	13	3	16	..	9	12	..	13	7	20	..	..	12	1	1	..	..	7
Dindigul	25,062	2	12	3	..	11	6	17	20	15	2	..	25	13	27	..	3	1	7	1	1	1	11
Ootacamund	18,829	4	2	1	2	4	6	9	3	1	2	3	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4
	1,870,438	47	781	161	19	489	447	936	65	844	181	10	567	532	1,099	82	29	8	202	146	63	14	640

Madras, 6th March 1920.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for *Secy. Censor, to the Govt. of Madras.*

Statement showing PLAGUE ENTRIES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 13th March 1920.

[D = Deaths; E = Entries.]

—		Anantapur.	Bellary	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Nellore.	Nilgiris.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly	Vizagapatam.	Cuddapah Estate.	Nandair Pasti.	Pudukottai State.	Rampachilli.	Palkondah Estate.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	E	736	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,736
	D	364	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,681
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	E	1	110	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119
	D	1	66	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,112
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	E	25	2,283	—	—	853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	—	1,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,164
	D	25	2,168	—	—	853	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001	—	1,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,148
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	E	148	5,210	71	—	716	—	—	—	—	610	14	—	—	—	1,130	—	4,702	—	1,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,811
	D	103	2,000	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	423	14	—	—	—	980	—	4,207	—	996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,058
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	E	1,052	6,000	155	—	4,227	801	—	—	—	883	24	—	—	307	1,656	—	3,280	—	888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,231
	D	1,000	1,024	155	—	3,120	570	—	—	—	720	24	—	—	115	1,411	—	902	—	670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,618
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	E	1,781	10,251	—	—	4,078	98	—	—	—	725	38	—	11	118	275	—	9,254	—	910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,278
	D	1,344	8,538	—	—	3,117	79	—	—	—	538	38	—	7	88	228	—	1,000	—	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,946
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	E	7	2,400	—	—	817	—	—	—	—	90	10	—	—	300	61	—	176	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
	D	6	2,230	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	70	10	—	—	200	61	—	176	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	E	12	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,912
	D	7	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	E	203	1,700	10	—	200	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	1	146	85	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,472
	D	178	1,701	10	—	143	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	1	100	85	—	970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,449
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	E	36	210	—	—	2,154	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	100	10	—	830	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,510
	D	36	197	—	—	1,300	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	100	10	—	830	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,056
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	E	1	4	—	—	4,191	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	170	10	—	165	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
	D	—	—	—	—	3,073	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	115	10	—	116	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	E	28	1,104	—	—	8,081	—	—	—	—	201	—	1,000	100	145	10	—	4,200	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,871
	D	10	810	—	—	1,833	—	—	—	—	120	—	1,000	100	100	10	—	4,200	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,307
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	E	366	17,897	191	—	21,438	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,000
	D	200	10,240	110	—	7,700	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,207
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	E	207	450	170	—	1,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	200	200	104	—	1,214	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	E	60	207	60	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	60	201	60	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	E	654	1,000	167	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	601	1,010	165	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	E	254	1,304	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	154	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	E	915	4,202	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	915	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Twentieth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	E	5,934	19,478	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
	D	4,000	14,427	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Twenty-first period (July 1918 to June 1919).	E	567	3,941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D	566	3,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twenty-second period (1st July 1919 to 13th March 1920).	E	272	2,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D	150	1,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	E	15,816	88,	134	800	44,616	1,201	—	—	—	3,201	770	3,000	1,112	1,000	31,001	—	36,115	1,190	6,764	228	91	606	891	13	110	—	—	—	277,440
	D	10,010	00,	32	4	31,000	907	—	—	—	2,104	100	3,000	1,100	1,000	14,000	—	30,115	1,184	4,000	101	91	602	400	13	100	—	—	—	190,000

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL LIBRARY, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 13th March 1920 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 20th February 1920.						Reported during the week ending 5th March 1920.						Reported during the week ending 12th March 1920.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District	1	1	82	57	83	58	1	1	31	31	32	32	1	1	41	41	42	42
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore district	—	—	82	57	82	57	1	1	30	30	31	31	—	—	34	34	34	34
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntakal town and yard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	3	161	118	166	161	1	1	41	36	42	36	1	1	61	34	62	35	14
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	1	196	85	151	54	1	1	37	37	38	19	1	—	73	36	74	37	15
Pamakkudi port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulicat district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandor State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20	2	402	800	419	802	4	3	342	345	346	348	4	3	805	1,191	809	1,194

Madras, 13th March 1920.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surg. Commr. to the Govt. of Madras (in charge).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

SESSIONS PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 12th day of April ensuing the date hereof at ten forty-five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

High Court, Madras,
3rd March 1920.

MIRZA ABDUL HUSSAIN,
Sheriff of Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Paschal Constantine Lobo, District Judge, Madura.
M.R.Ry Talur Sama Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., District Munsif, Anantapur.

High Court, Madras,
10th March 1920.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an

appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Sy. Bandi Sreeharirao Nayudu Garu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudivada.

M.R.Sy. Srinivasa Ayyangar Gopala Ayyangar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Kodpetti.

High Court, Madras,
6th March 1920.

M.R Sy. Samuel David Nadar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul.

High Court, Madras,
11th March 1920.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the first grade, under the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Christian College Hall, Madras, on Monday the 26th April 1920 and the three following days.

2. The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time-table given below :—

1920.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Monday, the 26th April..	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Tuesday, the 27th ,, ..	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts.
Wednesday, the 28th ,, ..	Indian Penal Code ..	Laws of Torts and Easements
Thursday, the 29th ,, ..	Hindu Law	...

High Court, Madras,
23rd February 1920.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary to Pleadership Examination Board.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, APRIL 1920.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 24th April 1920, as follows :—

1920.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 24th April	Practice and Procedure (Civil).	.. Procedure (Criminal).

3. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 24th April 1920 :—

(i) The Rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.
(ii) Do Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court, Madras,
5th March 1920.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Anantapur will be closed for the annual recess.

The District Court for two months from Monday the 19th April 1920 to Saturday the 19th June 1920 (both days inclusive) and the District Munsifs' courts of the district for six weeks from Monday the 19th April 1920 to Sunday the 30th May 1920 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment no plaints, petitions or other papers will be received. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers provided that the applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

Anantapur, 10th March 1920.

W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge

Notice is hereby given that the courts in the district will be closed for annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Bellary. — For two months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1920, both days inclusive.

(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary and Hospet. — For six weeks from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 29th May 1920, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

H. B. HARDSWELL,
District and Sessions Judge.

Bellary, 12th March 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of Ganjam and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Berhampur. — For two months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1920 (both days inclusive).

District Munsifs' Courts of Aska, Chicacole and Berhampur (both Principal and Additional). — For six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Sunday the 13th June 1920 (both days inclusive).

District Munsif's Court of Sompet .. .. .. — For six weeks from Sunday the 23rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1920 (both days inclusive).

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment; but arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail should be made to the High Court during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division.

(C. V. VISWANATHA SASTRI,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

Berhampur, 27th February 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

1. (a) The District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge's Court of North Arcot at Chittoor and the Subordinate Judge's Court at Vellore for two months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1920 both days inclusive.

(b) The District Munsifs' Courts of Arni, Chittoor, Madanapalle, Banipet, Sholinghur, Tirupati, Tiruppattur, Tiruvannamalai and Vellore for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June 1920, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made, for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during vacation should be made to the High Court, Madras.

M. G. SYKES,
District Judge.

Chittoor, 11th March 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Cuddapah, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 19th April 1920 to Saturday, the 19th June 1920 (both days inclusive), and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddapah and Nandalur for six weeks from Saturday, the 8th May 1920, to Saturday, the 19th June 1920 (both days inclusive), and the District Munsif's Court, Proddatur for six weeks from Monday, the 19th April 1920, to Sunday the 30th May 1920 (both days inclusive).

2. During the adjournment, no plaints, petitions or other papers will be received. Arrangements will however be made for the grant of copies of documents, provided that such applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division should be made to the High Court.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District and Sessions Judge.

Cuddapah, 4th March 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Additional Subordinate Judge's Court and the second Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur. — For 2 months from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 19th June 1920 both days inclusive.

District Munsifs' Courts at Tenali Principal and Additional. — For 6 weeks from Monday the 19th April to Saturday the 29th May 1920 both days inclusive.

District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur Principal, Guntur First Additional, Guntur Second Additional, Narasaraopet and Ongole.	For 8 weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 19th June 1920 both days inclusive
The District Munsifs' Courts of Bapatla Principal and Additional.	The notification for the recess of these two courts will be issued later on.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes required from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District Judge.

Guntur, 8th March 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Kistna district will be closed for the annual summer recess of 1920 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna and all the Subordinate Judge's Court in the district.	From Monday, the 3rd May to Saturday, the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.
All the District Munsifs' Courts in the district except the Additional District Munsif's Court of Bezwada.	From Monday the 3rd May to Saturday, the 19th June 1920, both days inclusive.
The Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.	From Monday, the 3rd May to Saturday, the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment of the Courts plaints and petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and arrangements will be made by each Court (1) for the granting of such copies, (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in suits, appeals and other proceedings called for by the High Court and (3) for due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the absence of the Sessions Judge from his division during the recess should be made to the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

C. R. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR,
District Judge.

Masulipatam, 5th March 1920.

In modification of this Court's Notification No. 885, dated the 9th instant, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Madura and the Courts of the Subordinate Judge of Madura and the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Madura will be adjourned for annual recess for two months from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 26th June 1920, both days inclusive. The District Munsifs' Courts of Madura (Principal), Madura (first additional), Madura (second additional), Melur, Tirumangalam, Dindigul (Principal), Dindigul (additional) and Periyakulam will be adjourned for six weeks from the 26th April to 5th June 1920, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments' decrees and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

L. G. MOORE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Madura, 23rd February 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Nellore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 3rd May 1920, to Saturday, the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive. The District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore (Principal and Additional), Gudivada Kavali, will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 26th May 1920, to Saturday the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Court of Kanigiri for six weeks from Monday, the 3rd May 1920, to Saturday, the 12th June 1920, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Nellore, 24th February 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Godavari, the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cocanada and the Courts of the Temporary Subordinate Judges of Cocanada and Rajahmundry will be closed for the annual recess of 1920 for two (2) months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Rajahmundry (Principal and Additional) Amalapur, Razole at Amalapur, Cocanada (Principal and Additional), Ramachendrapur and Peddapur for six (6) weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June 1920, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, but copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which the parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled will be granted provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

T. S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Rajahmundry, 3rd March 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramnad, the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ramnad and Sivaganga and the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court of Ramnad at Madura will be closed for the ensuing summer recess for two months from Monday the 3rd May 1920 to Saturday the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive and that all the District Munsifs' Courts in the district, viz., Sivaganga, Manamadura (Principal and Additional), Paramakudi, Sattur, Srivilliputur (Principal and Additional) and Devakotta will be closed for the first six weeks from Monday the 3rd May 1920 to Saturday the 12th June 1920, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

T. JIVAJI,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

Madura, 10th March 1920.

It is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, South Kanara, will be closed for the annual mid-summer vacation for two months from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 29th June 1920 both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Mangalore, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor, Karkal and Puttur for six weeks from Monday, the 26th April to Saturday, 5th June 1920 both days inclusive.

2. During the vacation no plaint, petition or other paper will be received nor will copies of documents be granted except those for which applications have been presented before the vacation.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the absence of the Sessions Judge from the station during the vacation should be made to the High Court, Madras.

A. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR,
Acting District Judge.

Mangalore, 6th March 1920.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Tanjore, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayaveram and Negapatam, the Additional Subordinate Judge of Tanjore, the 2nd Additional Subordinate Judge of Tanjore and the 3rd Additional Subordinate Judge of Tanjore at Mayaveram, and the Special Small Cause Court, Kumbakonam. — For two months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.

The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Valangiman, Mayaveram, Shivali, Negapatam, Tiruvalur (Principal), Tiruvalur (Additional), Mannargudi and Pattukota. — For six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June 1920, both days inclusive.

The Court of the District Munsif of Tiruthuraippundi. — For six weeks from Monday the 26th May to Saturday the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

E. H. WALLACE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Tanjore, 3rd March 1920.

Notice is given hereby that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry will be adjourned for the annual recess from Monday, the 12th day of April, to Saturday, the 19th day of June 1920, both days inclusive, and all the Courts of the District Munsifs in the North Malabar district except the Court of the District Munsif of Cannanore from Monday, the 19th day of April, to Saturday, the 29th day of May 1920, both days inclusive, and the Court of the District Munsif of Cannanore from Monday, the 10th day of May, to Saturday, the 19th day of June 1920, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

V. P. RAO,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

Tellicherry, 2nd March 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Tinnevelly district will be closed for the annual recess of 1920 as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court, Tinnevelly, and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin and the Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge, Tinnevelly.	From Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 29th June 1920, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs at Ambasamudram, Srivaikuntam, Tuticorin and Tinnevelly (Principal, Additional and Temporary Additional).	From Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 5th June 1920, both days inclusive.
The Court of the District Munsif of Kovilpatti.	From Monday the 17th May to Saturday the 26th June 1920, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

Tinnevelly, 20th February 1920.

E. P. WALSH,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(*a*) The District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the Small Causes Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday the 3rd May 1920 to Saturday the 3rd July 1920, both days inclusive.

(*b*) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Kulittalai (Principal), Kulittalai (Additional), Ariyalur and Karur for six weeks from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 12th June 1920, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Trichinopoly, 29th February 1920.

A. S. BALASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver, Guntur district, will be closed for summer vacation from 16th April to 14th June 1920, both days inclusive.

Guntur, 11th March 1920.

P. V. SRINIVASA RAO,
Official Receiver.

It is hereby notified that the Official Receiver's Court, South Kanara at Mangalore, will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday, the 26th April to Saturday, the 5th June 1920 (both days inclusive) and that no papers will be received during the recess.

Mangalore, 16th March 1920.

B. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Tinnevelly district will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 26th April to Saturday the 29th June 1920 both days inclusive No papers will be received during the above recess.

Tinnevelly, 26th February 1920.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

The High Court and office of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 3rd May to Sunday the 11th July 1920 both days included. Arrangements for the disposal of urgent work will be notified later.

High Court, Madras,
5th March 1920.

ERRATUM.

Read "Trichinopoly" *for* "Srirangam" appearing against "6. District Munsif's Court of Srirangam" under the heading "Place of sitting," in High Court's notification regarding the jurisdictions of Munsifs' Courts in the Trichinopoly district, dated the 1st March 1920, published at pages 558 and 559 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1920.

High Court, Madras
19th March 1920

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court Notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 231 and 235, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Vellore, sanctioned in G.O. No. 612, Home (Judicial), dated the 4th March 1920, shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Godavari district the High Court hereby directs under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Cocanada and shall be styled 'The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Cocanada.'

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Cocanada Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Godavari be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Cocanada the Court of the District Munsif of Cocanada shall be styled 'The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Cocanada.'

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
8th March 1920.

The Government having, as per G.O. No. 3009, Home (Judicial), dated 22nd December 1919, made the Subordinate Court at Sivaganga permanent with effect from 1st January 1920, the District Judge hereby directs under section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873 that the said Court shall have and exercise territorial jurisdiction over the Sivaganga Munsif and over the Elevenkotta taluk of the Devakotta Munsif.

T. JIVAJI RAO,
Acting District Judge.

District Court of Ramnad,
Madura, 6th March 1920.

In supersession of the existing orders, the Registrar hereby appoints the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madura, as liquidator of the undermentioned societies, under section 43 (*d*) of the Act :—

1. Vagoorani, C.C.S. 590 ..
2. Ayanmettupatti, C.C.S. 462 ..
3. Zamin Ayyampatti, C.C.S. 554 ..
4. Velayapatti, C.C.S. 514 ..

} Madura district.

5. Nambipuram Agricultural Bank, Tinnevelly district.

A. VEDACHALA AYYAR,
Acting Registrar.

Madras, 10th March 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ANDHRA NATIONALIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247 (5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Whereas in response to a letter sent to the Andhra Nationalist Publishing Company, Limited, in pursuance of section 247 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Secretary has, in his letter, dated the 10th November 1919, replied to the effect that the said company was not carrying on business or in operation, a notice dated the 9th December 1919 was published on page 2125 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 16th December 1919, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the said company would, unless cause was shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company would be dissolved. The company not having shown such cause within the time allowed which expired on the 9th March 1920 the name of the company has under section 247 (5) of the Act, been struck off the register.

T. R. SETU RAO,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras City.

Madras, 10th March 1920.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

CROWN SIDE.

REVISION OF THE JURY LISTS.

Notice.

The Clerk of the Crown hereby gives notice that the jury lists for the year 1921-1921 are now being revised and requests that the parties affected by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes not later than the 20th April next, after which date no corrections can be made.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Clerk of the Crown.

Crown Office, High Court,
Madras, 13th March 1920.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee :—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public examination.
218 of 1919 ..	16th Dec. 1919 ..	V. Peer Mahi-ud-din Ravuttar, residing at No. 5, Angappa Naykan Street, Madras.	19th Dec. 1919.	Nil.
13 of 1920 ..	13th Jan 1920 ..	M. Rahimtulla carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Robinson & Co. in Mount Road, Madras.	16th Jan. 1920.	Nil.
24 of 1920 ..	31st Jan 1920. ..	K. S. Sundaracharlyar and K. S. Ramacharlyar, residing at No. 38, Venkatesayar Lane, Park Town, Madras.	31st Jan, 1920.	2nd April 1920.
26 of 1920 ..	27th Jan. 1920 ..	C.M. Mahommed Marakkayar of the firm of V M Peer Mahi-ud-din Ravuttar, residing at No. 5, Angappa Naykan Street, Madras.	27th Jan. 1920.	Nil.
27 of 1920 ..	17th Feb. 1920 ..	M Padmanatham Nayudu, residing at No 2, Samuel Pillai Street, Triplicane, Madras.	17th Feb. 1920	16th April 1920.
37 of 1920 ..	4th Mar. 1920 ..	N Kothandarama Pillai, residing at No. 38, Venkatachala Nayakar Street, Saravanaram, Madras.	4th Mar. 1920.	Do.
52 of 1920 ..	9th Mar. 1920 ..	A. Nanabhai Oseti, residing at No. 3d, North Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.	9th Mar. 1920.	30th April 1920.
81 of 1920 ..	16th Mar 1920 ..	K. Mahmad-din alias Sahar, residing at No. 3, Adam Street, George town, Madras.	16th Mar. 1920.	Nil.

High Court, Madras,
15th March 1920.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Messrs. William Goodacre & Sons by acting Manager Neville G Haydon .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
R. L. Ramanatha Ayyar .. .. *Counter-petitioner (Debtor)*

Whereas the petitioner has applied to this court on 20th February 1920 to adjudge the counter-petitioner an insolvent, This is to give notice that the court has fixed the 15th day of April 1920 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition.

No. 5 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Muhammad Abdel Khader Ravuthan, son of Peera Muhammad Ravuthan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thirumalayi Hundi merchant Narayana Ayyar and others .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petition will be heard on 15th April 1920.

No. 9 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

M. S. Kappiee alias Narayanies .. .. *Petitioner.*
L. V. Mayuranathier and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petition will be heard on 15th April 1920.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
District Judge.
Calicut, 13th March 1920.

No. 1 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge Cuddapah.

Siriyapu Reddi Linga Reddi and Siriyapu Reddi Siva Reddi of Chipadu, Proddatur taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Peddi Reddi Pedda Subbayya alias Gundala .. .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have put in this petition to declare the respondent an insolvent and the same is posted to 8th April 1920.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.
Cuddapah, 12th March 1920.

No. 3 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Muniya Kavandan, son of Ranga Kavandan, residing at Athamankottai, Dharmapuri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gurusami alias Guruswami Chetti and thirteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 15th day of April 1920.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
District Judge.

Salem, 11th March 1920.

No. 1 of 1920 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Malabar.

Manheppalli Pisharath Narayana Pisharoti .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. R. Easwara Ayyar and nine others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 16th April 1920 for hearing.

K. A. KANNAN,
Subordinate Judge.

Calicut, 9th March 1920.

No. 14 of 1919 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Gangavarapu Anjaneyulu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nanna Sashagiri and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th March 1920.
The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Guntur, 11th March 1920.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alattur.

Ezhuven Kombalan's son, Kuncho of Kannambra amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Mangalam Vadakkepatt Kesavan Nayar, (2) Mangalam Pariyarath Narayanan Nayar, (3) Mangalam Meriyil Unnimayaamma's daughter Para amma, (4) Mangalam Madhingal Kunchu Nayar, (5) Cheruthoruthi Thiruvillakkath Manakkal Brahmadattan Namboodripad's son Krishnan Namboodripad and (6) Mangalam Vadakke Gramom Makkam Pattar's wife, Seetha Ammal .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition has been posted for hearing on the 7th April 1920. Creditors willing to oppose the same may do so on the said date.

N. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Alattur, 8th March 1920.

No. 5 of 1920 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Calicut.

Thanathudiamukkil Kunhipari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chirakandiyil Sayyali and three others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 16th April 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on that date.

U. RAMAPPA,
District Munsif.

Calicut, 7th March 1920.

No. 4 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Bavoolabhayigari Ahamad Sahib, son of Abdul Khader Sahib of Tadpatri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kamool Azam Muhi-ud-din Sahib and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudicated insolvent and the petition is posted to 26th day of March for hearing.

No. 5 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Rangaswami's son Argani Pattar Narayanaswami of Tadpatri .. *Petitioner.*
J. Govindappa and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudicated insolvent and the petition is posted to 26th March 1920 for hearing.

K. GOPALA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Gooty, 8th March 1920.

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION No. 402 OF 1919 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, KURNOOL.

In the matter of Insolvency Petition No. 3 of 1918.

Vadla Ramaliugum .. .. *Insolvent (Petitioner).*
Kotraka Janakiramayya and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 42 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that on the application of the abovenamed petitioner, the order of adjudication, dated 1st July 1918, is annulled by an order of this court, dated 24th June 1919.

C. V. REDDI,
Principal District Munsif.

Kurnool, 8th March 1920.

No. 1 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, HOSPET.

Battigeri Mallana Gowd, son of Lingana Gowd, resident of Kottur, Kudligi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Devaramani Parappa and Javali Kotrabasappa of Kottur, Kudligi taluk. *Creditors.*

Under clause 7 of section 14 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 9th March 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

Hospet, 9th March 1920.

No. 4 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, MANJERI.

Parath Govindan Nayar .. .. *Petitioner*
Parath Velu Nayar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petitioner stands posted to 9th April 1920.

M. C. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR,
District Munsif.

Manjeri, 9th March 1920.

No. 7 OF 1919 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, MARKAPUR.

Shaik Amin Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent on the 10th day of February 1920 and his creditors should prove their claims in two months and that a claim may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered cover in the court an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 1 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, MARKAPUR.

Itha Narasimhulu and Itha Subbaiah of Markapur .. .. .. *Petitioners.*

By Pleader Mr. V. L. Narasimha Rao.

Notice is hereby given that the above petition filed in this court on the 13th day of December 1919 for adjudging the petitioners insolvents stands posted to 27th day of March 1920.

K. N. KUMARASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Markapur, 8th March 1920.

No. 16 OF 1919 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, NAMAKKAL.

Kuttli alias Nallaya Kavundan, son of Selgoda Kavundan of Nallaya Kavundan Pudur, attached to Lathiradi Mitta, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mangai Kudai Kothandarama Chetti and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this court and dated 24th February 1920 and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by sending through registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 3 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, NAMAKKAL.

Govindaswami Chetti, son of Jangama Chetti of Ayilpattikattur, Rasipur taluk .. .. *Petitioner,*
Kuppa Boyan and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this court for being declared insolvent and that the same is posted to 29th March 1920.

S. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Acting District Munsif.

Namakkal, 8th March 1920.

No. 22 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Bahjepalli Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkata Venkateswarayya, and six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 19th January 1920 and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

No. 28 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Nutalapati Sivayya and another .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kaja Kanthamma and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents by an order of this court, dated 12th January 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 19 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Kraya Kulasapathi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bellamth Sri Ranganayakulu and seventeen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 3rd February 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

No. 42 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Kottula Venkanna .. .. *Petitioner.*
Yalavarthi Subbayya and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 19th December 1919, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 43 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Divi Sitaramudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kurra Paddappa and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of the Court, dated 31st January 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

No. 46 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Jangam Ratnam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Machavla Venkatappayya and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th January 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908

No. 61 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Nandamudi Ramadasu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nandamudi Kamanamma and ten others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court dated 7th February 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908

No. 52 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Amarineni Thirupathiroyudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Jardyn Sogemall & Co., and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 3rd February 1920 and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 53 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali

Jevanmull .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mohanta Haridoss Bavaji .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 17th February 1920, and that the creditor should prove his claim by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 59 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Narla Appayya .. .. *Petitioner*
Gudur Krishayya and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 14th March 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 60 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Yallapragada Seshayya .. .. *Petitioner*
Katragadda Seshayya and nine others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 16th February 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

No. 62 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Ghanta China Lingayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ghanta Raghupatayudu and twelve others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th March 1920, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

N. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
Principal District Munsif.

Tenali, 12th March 1920.

No. 8 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizagapatam

Narla Mallaparaju, son of Swami, 39 years, Vysya, trader of Thallapalem, Anakapalle taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th February 1920, and that the creditors should prove their debts on or before the 23rd March 1920.

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizagapatam.

Gade Venkata Ramadas, son of Venkata Rangiah, 60 years, Brahman, Retired Police Inspector of Vizagapatam .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 24th January 1920, and that the creditors should prove their debts on or before the 23rd March 1920.

G. MAHAPATRO,
Acting District Munsif.

Vizagapatam, 10th March 1920.

No. 38 of 1919 (No. 30 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Balabhadrum Venkatratnam and Maddula Bapiraju .. *Petitioners.*
Vaga Gammanraju and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, dated 25th February 1920, the abovenamed petitioners were adjudicated as insolvents. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their debts on or before 8th April 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 2 of 1920 (No. 39 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Peramalla Venkoo of Rajahmundry .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sait Saroopchand and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 14th April 1920 for hearing.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver

Rajahmundry, 11th March 1920.

No. 17 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, at Madura.

In re the insolvency of O. V. Alla Pichai, insolvent.

Notice under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that, if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this court on or before 11th April 1920, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 18 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

In re the insolvency of Gowri Ayyar, insolvent.

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this court on or before 7th April 1920, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 9 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

In re the insolvency of Pano Lana Kana Kuna Muna Pano Narayanan Chettiyar.

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before 10th April 1920, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 37 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

In re the insolvency of Ramanuja Ayyangar, insolvent.

Notice under section 39 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that, if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this court on or before 11th April 1920, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 61 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Sukhanasasari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Veerabadran Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 39 (4) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of the court on or before 14th April 1920, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 63 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Kanthadai Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. Essha Ayyangar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that Kanthadai Ayyangar, son of Ambala Ayyangar, residing at Valnikola street, Srivilliputtur, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 12th December 1918 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 15 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

K. V. Periyanan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kunjaram Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that K. V. Periyanan Chetti, son of Vellayan Chetti, residing at Elayangudi, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 18th December 1918 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 35 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Alavarathan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kunnumahammad Rawuthan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that Alavarathan Chetti, son of Chokkan Chetti, residing at Ramnad Chetti's street, the petitioner above named, was

adjudged insolvent by this court on 12th December 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 40 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

C. T. N. Narayanan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. P. Muthia Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that C. T. N. Narayana Chetti, son of Chidambaram Chetti residing at O'Siruvayal, Elayangottai taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 19th December 1919 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 47 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Ranga Aryangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. R. Srinivasa Rao and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ranga Aryangar, son of Sundaramja Aryangar, residing at Devakottai, Annamanthakodi taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 13th February 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering, or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 48 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Arunachellam Chetti.. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Yoganabalammal and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given, that Arunachellam Chetti, son of Sabapathi Chettiar, residing at Devakotta, Elayangottai taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 21st February 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 51 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura

Ahmed Rowthan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Govindan Chettiar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ahmed Rowthan, son of Thavala Alli Pillai Rowthan, residing at Kottaipatti, Virudupatti, Satur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th January 1920, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 57 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Ibramsikkani Rawuthan .. .. *Petitioner*
Pl. Ar. S. Venkatachellam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that Ibramsikkani Rawuthan, son of Pichaithambi Rawuthan, residing at Kadanthurai, Mudukulathur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 22nd January 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 58 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Muthu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pl. Ar. S. Venkatachalam Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that Muthu Pillai, son of Sundarapperumal Pillai residing at Kalanthurai, Mudukulathur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 23rd January 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 19 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Muthiralan Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Muthiralan Servai, son of Rakkappan Servai residing at Muthur, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 3rd March 1920 and that creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering, or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 66 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Nagu Nayakan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rameswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Nagu Nayakan, son of Lingana Nayakan, residing at kudu Ramnad, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 26th February 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering, or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 65 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Thalavoi Sankara Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
C. R. Vijayaraghava Ashariyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Thalavoi Sankara Ayyar, son of Sundareswara Ayyar, residing at Kalamivasal village, Sivagangatai taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 27th February 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering, or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 67 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Sundaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Sundaram Pillai, son of Pachumuthu Pillai, residing at Samushapuram village, Srivilliputtur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this court on 19th January 1920 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 73 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Karuppia Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthu Servai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Karuppa Servai, son of Vellakutti Servai, residing at Tiruppattur, Ramnad district, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 10th April 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 74 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Kanthaswami Nadan and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Madarasu Nadan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Kanthaswami Nadan, son of Karuppa Nadan, and (2) Muthukaruppa Nadan, son of first petitioner, both residing at Mamuspuram, Srivilliputtur taluk, the petitioners above named, have applied for being declared insolvents and that the said petition is posted to 10th April 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 75 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Balagaruswami Pillai and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
Chockalingam Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Balagaruswami Pillai and (2) Vythilingam Pillai, sons of Nagalingam Pillai, both residing at Thirupuvanam, have applied for being declared insolvents and that the said petition is posted to 10th April 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 76 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Minakshisundaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Virappa Chettiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Minakshisundaram Pillai, son of Karuppa Pandaram, residing at Eriyur, Sivagnga taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 12th April 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 77 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Veeramudi Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellayakudumban and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Veeramudi Chetti, son of Marumuthu Chetti, residing at Akkaruvutty, Sakar taluk, the petitioner, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 10th April 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 79 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

M. Neelamegam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
K. Mahadevayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that M. Neelamegam Pillai, son of Muthumalia Pillai, residing at Pachori, Sivaganga taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 10th April 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

10th March 1920.

No. 7 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Panjaksharam Servai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Marimuthu Asari and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Panjaksharam Servai, son of Kalayappan Servai, residing at Rameswaram, Ramnad taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 24th March 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Ramnad at Madura, 10th March 1920.

No. 67 of 1919 (No. 12 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Ramayyacheri, son of Kannapacheri, residing in Kasaragod kasba .. *Petitioner.*
Krishnanna Bhanderi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 24th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 70 of 1919 (No. 94 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Raymond D'Souza, son of Kaitan D'Souza, process-server, District Court, South Kanara, and resident at Padukodi village in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. Shama Rao and eighteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 28th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 76 of 1919 (No. 36 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Hammada Beary, son of Kadri Beary, resides at Bajpe village in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Peeru Mada and thirteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 17th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 1919 of 1919 (No. 92 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Manjunatha, son of Talaya Sarvagara, residing at Matoom: Katte in Mangalore Thora village, Mangalore taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ull Lakshmana Naik and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 27th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 120 of 1919 (No. 83 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Channaya alias Daniel Innon, son of Mandappa, weaver, residing at Bendoor in Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner.*
J. M. Castilino and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 14th February 1920 and that creditors

should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 121 of 1919 (No. 11 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif, Kasaba)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Kalu Shetti, son of Kesamma Shethithi, residing at Kokkemara Bailu in Noora village in Karkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Balkrishna Kini .. .. *Creditor.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 24th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 7 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Ramanna Mestri alias Beerappa Gowda, son of Dasan Gowda, now residing at Ganapathi Temple street, Mangalore town .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
T. B. Malle Gowda and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 14th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 8 of 1920 (No. 5 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Anthuppa Belchadu, son of Koli Belchadithi, resides in Ullal kasba in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mammale Heggen and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 24th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 13 of 1920 (No. 8 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Kanda Belchada, nephew of Manjappa Belchada, Ullal Kasba village in Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mammale and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 6th March 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 17 of 1920 (No. 11 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

David Souza, son of Luis Souza, residing at Kankanady in Mangalore town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Herbert Frits and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 28th February 1920 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 24th April 1920. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 20 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1920 on the file of the Subordinate Court, South Kanara)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Seshappaya Hebbara, son of Rama Hebbara, residing at Airodi village, Kota Mogans. Udipi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mahabala Alse and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 11 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing to 23rd April 1920. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear, either in person or by pleader, on the said date at 5 a.m.

No. 27 of 1920 (No. 1 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Coondapoor).
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH KANARA.

Ummer Saiba, Hammad Saiba, and Ismal Saiba, sons of Makkidande Paheera Saiba, residing at Gandmi village in Udipi taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Hasan Saiba and fourteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied for being declared as insolvents and that the said application is posted for hearing to 23rd April 1920. Creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear, either in person or by pleader, on the said date at 9 A.M.

B. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

Mangalore, 6th March 1920.

No. 34 of 1919 (No. 13 of 1919 on the file of the Principal District Munsif Tinnevelly)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Shanmuganathan Chettiyar, son of Mahalingam Chettiyar, Narasingamallur, Tinnevelly taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

The abovenamed debtor has presented a petition on 30th August 1919 to the Tinnevelly Principal District Munsif's Court for the benefits of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, and the same has been transferred to me for disposal.

The same is fixed for hearing before me on 21st April 1920, 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditor's objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

A. SUBRAHMANIA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Vannarpet, 12th March 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1920.

LIABILITIES			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up			75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs.	91,27,324	9 10	1,89,27,738	14	7
Public Deposits at Branches .. ,,	66,19,415	4 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			12,89,34,088	0	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.			1,14,419	3	9
Sundries			43,71,434	7	6
Total ..			16,07,26,077	5	6

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities			1,75,29,432	11	8
Other authorised Investments ..			6,81,708	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities			4,31,99,864	6	7
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..			3,47,65,614	6	3
Bills discounted and purchased ..			1,88,88,782	12	6
Balances with other Banks			21,34,615	6	6
Salvage			18,139	7	11
Dead Stock			19,11,663	10	8
Stamps			28,686	14	6
Sundries			1,27,934	0	4
			12,09,96,938	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *			6,81,92,819	5	4
Total ..			18,07,26,077	6	6

* Includes 4,940 Sovereigns at Rs. 74,100.

(By order of the Directors)

E. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

W. LAMB,
Acting Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 32·38.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 16th March 1920.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the unclaimed wages of the following coolies in the Public Works Stores for the period noted against each will be credited to Government, if not claimed within one month from this date :—

Ticket number.	Name.	Period.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
679	Perumal	16th to 31st October 1919 ..	0	7	6
704	Chenchiah	1st to 15th November 1919 ..	1	10	3
782	Cunniah	16th to 30th November 1919.	8	8	0

H. F. DECOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Madras, 1st March 1920.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

On 2nd March 1920 the Customs and Excise officers found on board S.S. "Elsanga" three bundles containing 5½ (five and a half) seers of opium in all hidden among the bales on the upper deck. The parcel has been sent to me to be dealt with under section 14 of the Opium Act I of 1878.

I hereby give notice that all persons claiming any right or interest in the opium discovered should appear before me at my office, North Beach Road, Madras, on or before the 2nd April 1920 with satisfactory evidence in support of their claim. If there should be no claimants or if the claims advanced should be found inadmissible the property will be confiscated to Government after the above date.

Madras, 8th March 1920.

SALE OF ARRAKI AND OPIUM SHOPS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1920–21.

Shop number and name of the highest bidder.	Monthly bid. Rs.
Arrack Shops.	
1. V. M. Sundaramurti Pillai ..	700
2. S. Sami Chetti	2,400
3. K. Govindasa Pillai	2,710
4. M. Vayyapuri Chetti	1,200
5. P. Pathan Chetti	3,480
6. A. Jivaratna Mudaliyar	3,021
7. T. Govindaraja Mudaliyar	1,610
8. T. Vaiyapuri Mudaliyar	4,800
9. A. K. Swami Sah	1,010
10. N. Vayyapuri Chetti	1,400
11. M. Vayyapuri Chetti	2,400
12. A. K. Swami Sah	2,250
13. A. K. Swami Sah	2,420
14. A. K. Swami Sah	740
15. A. K. Swami Sah	2,250
16. T. Munikka Mudali	2,510
17. A. Abbu Chetti	1,000
18. C. Munuswami Nayakar	2,000
19. C. Munuswami Nayakar ..	4 0
20. A. K. Swami Sah	1,010
Total ..	43,250

Shop number and name of the highest bidder.	Monthly bid. Rs.
Tossas.	
1. J. A. Davis	3,000
2. M. Duraiswami Mudaliyar	4,010
3. T. Govindaraja Mudaliyar	4,110
4. J. A. Davis	4,010
5. A. Kanakaya Mudaliyar	2,730
6. A. Jivaratna Mudaliyar	3,010
7. P. Kuppuswami Naicker	1,030
8. V. M. Parunhotham Sah	2,700
9. K. L. Narasinha Mudali	2,700
10. V. M. Parunhotham Sah	1,000
Total ..	33,000
Gunja Shops.	
1. V. M. Parunhotham Sah	900
2. A. K. Swami Sah	1 050
3. M. Yathiraja Mudaliyar ..	690
4. M. Vayyapuri Chetti	740
5. A. K. Swami Sah	950
Total ..	5,000
Opium Shops.	
1. P. Ponnuswami Nayakar	840
2. C. Varadaraja Mudaliyar	1,010
3. V. M. Parunhotham Sah	910
4. T. Tukaram Lala	1 270
Total ..	3,750

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Collector

Madras, 8th March 1920

MINING CERTIFICATES

The undermentioned persons have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules.—

Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
M.R.Ry. Gunupati Venkatachalam Chetti of Sydapuram, Kavur taluk, Nellore district.	5th March 1920	Madras Presidency.
M.R.Ry. Kalahasti Penchala Reddi of Marupur, Nellore district.	8th do.	"
M.R.Ry. Inder Subbaram Reddi of Kondlapudi, Nellore district	10th do.	
Mr. Nicherji Cowasji, Nellore	10th do.	
Messrs. Tata Electro-chemicals (Ltd.) of Bombay.	10th do.	
M.R.Ry. Yellasiri Subba Reddi of Gotlapalem, Nellore district	10th do.	
M.R.Ry. V. Rasi Reddi of Buchireddipalem, Nellore district	10th do.	
M.R.Ry. B. Sundaramma Reddi of Buchireddipalem, Nellore district.	12th do.	
M.R.Ry. Kakarla Siddayya of Sydapuram, Nellore district	12th do.	

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
12th March 1920

NOTIFICATIONS

In partial modification of the notification, dated 23rd March 1903, published on page 594 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st March 1903, and republished in the *South Arcot*

District Gazette, dated the 2nd April 1908, the Board orders the withdrawal of the operation of the said notification from the villages appearing under "Poinderai nainat system".

H. B. PATE,
Secretary.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
9th February 1920.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section 2 to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that a survey under section 17 (1) (*b*) of the said Act of 1897 be made of the streets and roads in the undermentioned wet lands comprised in the Avanthagi union in the Avanthagi taluk of the Tanjore district:—

		Survey Block.
Inam Manivilla village	.. ..	Nos. 1 to 8
" Soundivaral ..	.. ..	" 1 to 15
" Gangadharapuram	.. ..	" 1 to 6
" Gopalasamudram	.. ..	" 1 to 6
" Kulappakkadu	.. ..	" 1 to 15
" Ratnakotai, 1st bit	.. ..	" 1 to 6
Chittram Avanthagiddham	.. ..	" 1 to 22

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
5th March 1920.

In exercise of the powers delegated under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Special Deputy Tahsildar employed for laying down the regular lines of streets in the municipalities of Vizianagram, Vizagapatam and Anakapalle and the Revenue Divisional Officers of Vizianagram and Vizagapatam to be "Survey officers", the former within the limits of the aforesaid municipalities and the latter within the limits of the municipalities in their respective divisions.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
10th March 1920.

In exercise of the power delegated under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints M. R. Ry. R. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Revenue Settlement Party No. II, to be "Survey Officer" under the Act, within the limits of the districts of South Arcot and North Arcot.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
11th March 1920.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897 as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under section 17 (1) (*c*) of the said Act of 1897 of the undermentioned villages of the Devadi estate in the Sanjom district:—

1. Devadi.
2. Mathagam.
3. Killani.
4. Gopalapeuta.
5. Satyavaram.
6. Yogyanarayanapuram, hamlet of Lakulam.
7. Potayyavalasa.

S. KRISHNAMA ACHARI,
for *Acting Secretary.*

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
8th March 1920.

The Board of Revenue in virtue of the powers delegated to it hereby authorizes Mr. Henry Edward Lewis D'Sena, Deputy Collector, Madras, and Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, to initial and sign impressed labels not exceeding Rs. 100 in value under rule 11 (3) (i) of the rules promulgated by the notification of the Government of India No. 1110-F, dated the 14th August 1916.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
12th March 1920.

The Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Income-tax branch will in future be styled "Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Board of Revenue, Madras" and all communications intended for him should in future be addressed to the "Deputy Commissioner and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax."

J. R. KRISHNAMMA,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Income-tax) Madras,
25th February 1920.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 11 of 1920.

The following telegram received from the Director Marine, Bombay, dated 5th March 1920, is published for information :—

"Between March 22, and April 1, 1920, Prongs Light Bombay altered to whitened."

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
8th March 1920.

No. 12 of 1920.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ARABIAN SEA.

It is hereby notified that information has been received by telegram from the Port Officer, Tuticorin, stating that the Master of the "Queda" has reported having sighted a large derelict native craft with mast showing S. 33 W. 18·5 miles from the Muttam Lighthouse.

Mariners are warned accordingly.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
11th March 1920.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

RETURN OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 7th to the 13th March 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1920.							
March 7	Arrived	S.S. "Bengala"	1,935	B	A. J. Watkins.	Singapore	No. 2.
" 7	Do.	S.S. "City of Corinth"	3,972	B	T. Field	New York	No. 4.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Peshawur"	4,970	B	G. Phillips	London	No. 3.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Pundua"	2,146	B	E. Diamond	Rangoon	No. 5.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Lepanto"	3,892	I	A. Giuseppello	Calcutta	West quay No. 1.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Syriam"	891	B	F. G. Stephens	Rangoon	No. 8.
" 9	Do.	S.S. "Clan Mackintosh."	4,142	B	C. Young	Bombay	West quay Nos. 2 and 3.
" 10	Do.	S.S. "Dredger" Madras."	499	B I	S. P. Congdon	Calcutta	Boat Basin.
" 10	Do.	S.S. "Chanda"	3,230	B	F. H. S. Cunningham.	London	No. 3.
" 11	Do.	S.S. "Bhamo"	1,927	B	T. N. Gray	Rangoon	South quay and No. 8.
" 11	Do.	S.S. "Homer City"	3,061	B	G. Willan	Piraeus (Greece).	West quay No. 6
" 11	Do.	S.S. "Tecla"	2,476	B	S. N. Rowe	Rangoon	No. 1.
" 12	Do.	S.S. "Kiekbrecht"	3,174	D	J. Leetlamp	Rotterdam	No. 3.
" 12	Do.	S.S. "Gracula"	2,849	I	G. B. Regnola	Calcutta	West quay No. 6.
" 12	Do.	S.S. "Trewellard"	2,457	B	F. W. Temp	Antwerp	No. 2.
" 13	Do.	S.S. "Ellenga"	2,653	B	H. Mc. Clelland.	Rangoon	No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1920.							
March 7	Sailed	S.S. "City of Baroda"	4,609	B	B. H. Maddy	London	No. 4.
" 7	Do.	S.S. "Gruchina"	2,411	B	D. J. McOwen.	Colombo	South quay
" 7	Do.	S.S. "Aguerio"	3,157	B	W. E. Clayton.	Boston and New York.	West quay No. 1.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Motor"	2,248	B	H. G. Hay	Aruba	No. 6.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Campania"	3,194	I	E. Repetto	Genoa and Marseilles.	West quay No. 2.
" 9	Do.	S.S. "Bengala"	1,935	B	A. J. Watkins.	Singapore	No. 2.
" 10	Do.	S.S. "Peshawur"	4,970	B	G. Phillips	Calcutta	No. 3.
" 10	Do.	S.S. "Syriam"	891	B	F. G. Stephens	Rangoon	No. 8.
" 10	Do.	S.S. "Clan Mackintosh"	3,042	B	G. P. Phillips	Calcutta	No. 1.
" 11	Do.	S.S. "Lepanto"	2,892	I	A. Giuseppello	Genoa	West quay No. 1.
" 11	Do.	S.S. "Chanda"	3,230	B	F. H. S. Cunningham.	Calcutta	No. 2.
" 12	Do.	S.S. "Pundua"	2,128	B	E. Diamond	Rangoon	No. 5.
" 13	Do.	S.S. "City of Corinth"	3,972	B	T. Field	Calcutta	No. 4.

B = British. E I = British India. D = Dutch. I = Italian.

Harbour Office, Madras,
16th March 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Reports of absentees without leave from the British Concentration Camp, Deolali.

Number 1427, Private (R.S.M.) Beattie, J., reported absentee this camp Deolali from 11th March 1920.

Numbers 109701, Private Bowen, E., R. A. S. C., 149149, Sapper Jones, D., Royal Engineers, 78269, Gunner, R. A., Fletcher, R. H. A., 69, Private Vance, J., First Seaforths, reported absentees this camp Deolali from 13th March 1920.

[Illegible],
Officer Commanding, British Concentration Camp.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, dated at Dehra Dun, this 11th day of March 1920.

Number, rank and name, no number, Lieutenant David Donald Martin; age, 22 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, fair and brushed back off forehead; eyes, blue; date and place of enlistment, First Commission, 29th May 1917; parish and county in which born, Edinburgh, Scotland; date and place of desertion or absence, left Peshawar on 10th February 1920 to join 1/64th Punjabis at Manmad, there is no trace of the officer since his departure from Peshawar to join the 1/64th Punjabis at Manmad on transfer; marks, slim build, slight fair moustache but almost clean shaven; information which might assist police in tracing deserter or absentee (e.g., recent address of relations, or of employer before enlistment), next of kin D. D. Martin, Esq. (father), Ivanhoe, Glenlivet, Banffshire, Scotland.

E. J. CORSE SCOTT, Major,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 114th Battery, R.F.A., dated at Allahabad, the 12th day of March 1920.

Number, rank and name, 90890, Gunner Keele, J.; age, 33 years, trade, labourer; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, bluish grey; date and place of enlistment, 10th November 1919, No. 8, Depot, R.G.A.; parish and county in which born, Tralee, Ireland; date and place of desertion or absence, 2nd March 1920, Bombay; information which might assist police in tracing deserter or absentee (e.g., recent address of relations, or of employer before enlistment), No. 18, Francis Street, Tralee, Ireland; under twelve years.

[Illegible],
Commanding 114th Battery.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR GUNTUR WATER-WORKS IMPROVEMENTS.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 25th March 1920 for the Guntur water-works improvements.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, Chepauk, and should be superscribed "Tender for Guntur water-works improvements".

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Deputy Sanitary Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 300 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles, Chepauk, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per.
1,200 c. ft.	Excavation in hard rocky soil in the 6th metre, i.e., 18' to 21' below ground level	1,000 c. ft.
12,000 ,,	Excavation in hard rocky soil in the 5th metre, i.e., 21' to 24' below ground level	Do.
11,000 ,,	Excavation in hard rocky soil in the 4th metre, i.e., 24' to 27' below ground level	Do.
10,700 ,,	Excavation in hard rocky soil in the 7th metre, i.e., 30' to 33' below ground level	Do.

N. B.—The water level will be kept down by departmental pumping. All excavated earth to be removed not less than 100 feet from the edge of the trench.

F. A. ADLARD,
Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Northern and Central Circles.

13th March 1920.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OILS, BRUSHES, PETROL, KEROSENE OIL, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Friday the 19th March 1920 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1920 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: Group I, wood, etc.; II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; III, oil, canvas, etc., III-A, date mats, rope, etc.; IV, brushes; V, kerosene oil and petrol; VI, tin and cardboard boxes; VII, soap, country, etc.; VIII, potash, country, etc.; IX, wood work; X, metal work; and XI, belting cotton and camel hair. Tenders should be on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered, as may be directed, at the Mint Buildings, Penitentiary Branch and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the suppliers.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL AT OOTACAMUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Friday the 19th March 1920 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, E., for the supply of 300 gallons of kerosene oil of 175° to be delivered in the Branch Press at Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
1st March 1920.

F. L. GILBERT,
Acting Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR COVERING SALT HEAPS.

SEALED tenders for the following works relating to the covering at the Madras Depot of salt to be manufactured during 1920 season in the factories (Kottur, Vanatur with model saltern and Kattupalli extension, Attipat, North with Thillai extension, Attipat, South and Vallur) of the Sanore Circle will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on the 29th March 1920.

Nature of work.

I (*a*) Bringing the tiles and zinc sheets supplied by Government to the storage site and covering the heaps with them in such manner as may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot, and providing the other materials required for covering such as galvanized bolts and nuts, galvanized iron wire and pegs. The number of heaps to be covered thus will be about 75.

I (*b*) Bringing the tiles supplied by Government to the storage site, covering the heaps with them, putting on chunam borders one foot by one inch thick to ridges and top as may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot (chunam and sand being provided by the contractor and mixed in the proportion of 3: 1). The number of heaps to be covered thus will be about 120.

I (*c*) Covering the ridges of heaps with country-made pan-tiles to be supplied by the contractor set in chunam (chunam and sand being mixed in the proportion of 3: 1), the size of such tile will be 1' 2" in length and 1' in breadth taken over arc.

The number of heaps to be covered in this way will be about 200.

I (*d*) Covering the heaps with palmyrah leaves. The number of heaps to be covered thus will be about 103.

NOTE.—Rates for a thirty gunce heap should be given separately for work No. I (*a*), I (*b*), I (*c*) and I (*d*) above as per details noted below:—

Work I (a)—Bringing the tiles and zinc sheets and covering the heaps with them.

Galvanised iron bolts and nuts	.. ..	3 dozen.
Galvanised iron wire	.. ..	280 running feet.
Pegs		20

Work I (b)—Bringing the tiles and covering the heaps with them.

Plastering the ridges and top with chunam borders 1 foot wide, 1 inch thick.

Work I (c)—Bringing the tiles and covering the heaps with them.

Plastering the ridges and top with country pan tiles to be supplied by the contractor, set in chunam. Each tile will be 1' 2" in length and 1' in breadth taken over the arc.

Work I (d)—Bringing the palmyrah leaves supplied by Government to the storage site and covering the heaps with them.

Palmyrah leaves	3,600	For XXX gunce heap.
Pegs	92	
Coir rope	2 maunds	

II. Tenders can be made either for work No. I (*a*) or for I (*b*) or for I (*c*) or for I (*d*) or for all.

III. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed 'Tenders for the work in connexion with the covering of salt heaps at the Madras Depot' and should be accompanied by a treasury receipt of payment into the Madras Depot Salt Treasury of a deposit of Rs. 50 only for each work.

IV. Successful tenderers must, if further required, make a further deposit of Rs. 400 for due fulfilment of their contract for each work and execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision or of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle) within a week from the date of their being notified of the acceptance of their tenders. In

once they fail to do so the deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of their tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by the tenderers themselves.

V. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

VI. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

VII. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon after the opening of the tenders as possible while the deposits of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras, 4th March 1920.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, at 2 p.m. on Monday the 29th March 1920 for the supply of the following articles required for the Jail for the half-year ending 30th September 1920.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made, and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. Successful bidders will be required to deposit a sum equal to 10 per cent of the value of the articles bid or tendered for, and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of communication of the Inspector-General's acceptance of the rates, failing which their deposits will be forfeited. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the prices accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction.

5. Sealed tenders will also be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 p.m. on Monday the 29th March 1920 from those who are unable to attend the auction. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tender for the supply of rations and miscellaneous articles to the Central Jail, Salem.' No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 50 earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor but payments for articles supplied will be made promptly.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The contract should not be sublet.

10. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

11. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's written orders.

List of articles required.	Probable quantity.
Ragi, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and grinding	Lb. 22,000
Rice, samba, boiled, wastage not to exceed 4 per cent in cleaning	,, 22,000
Dhall, thovarai, cheaper quality, northern country, wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.	,, 26,000
Gingelly seed, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn not to be less than 40 per cent	,, 10,000
Tamarind, free from stones, fibre, etc.	,, 3,200
Chillies, new and dry, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent	,, 1,000
Coriander, new, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent	,, 600
Turmeric, new and dry, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent..	,, 100
Onions, fresh and large	,, 4,000
Firewood, dry, in small billets of 2 to 3 feet (jangliwood), wastage not to exceed 10 per cent. Mango wood will not be accepted	Tons 80
Cows' milk (cows' milked at jail), specific gravity not below 1,030[2]	Pints monthly 200.
Kerosene oil, bulk	Lb. monthly 500
Kora grass, 4 feet long, to be supplied as required; quality should be fine and dry, wastage not to exceed 20 per cent	,, 8,000
Wood, charcoal	,, 6,000
Aloe fibre	,, 300
Coconut muttays (green) to be supplied monthly	5,000
Do. (dry)	50,000
Rattan	Lb. 300
Block tin sheets, 3' × 2½'	25
Do 20" × 16"	50
Empty deal wood boxes	15
Jaggery palmyra, good and dry	Maunds 30.
Coal to be supplied when required	Tons 12.

A. J. IVATTS,
Superintendent.

Central Jail, Salem, 1st March 1920.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RAW RATIONS DURING 1920-21.

SEALED tenders for the supply of raw rations referred to in the schedule below will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, up to 12 noon on Thursday the 25th March 1920.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tenders for the supply of Raw Rations' and should be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100 for articles grouped under I-A and Rs. 50 for I-B.

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate *in 15. per rupee* at which each of the articles will be supplied, delivered at the jail.

3. Tenders not in accordance with the above conditions will be rejected.

4. Tenders may be for one or more articles in any of the two groups.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the articles with the necessary stamp duty, as security for the due performance of the contract and to execute a bond within fifteen days from the date of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earnest deposit delivered with the tender will be liable to confiscation. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the tenderers will be liable to pay the difference between the price tendered and that ultimately obtained.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor, payment for articles supplied being made as soon as they are passed.

8. The articles contracted for should be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent. Supplies to begin from 1st April 1920.

9. The contract should not be sublet on any account.

10. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund.

11. The quantities mentioned in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply either more or less according to the Superintendent's written orders.

12. Wastage in excess of that prescribed in the schedule will have to be made good by the contractor.

13. Any further information can be had from the undersigned on application.

SCHEDULE.

Group I-A.

Description of articles.	Probable requirements (more or less).	Remarks.
Boiled rice—white samba not less than six months old.	400,000 lb.	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 4 per cent.
Ragi (free from mud)	360,000 ,,	Wastage in washing, cleaning and grinding not to exceed 10 per cent.
Thovarai Dhall (new)	160,000 ,,	Clean and free from seeds, stone, husk and wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.
Wheat (Budda)	6,000 ,,	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Gingelly seeds (black)	70,000 ,,	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn of oil to be not less than 40 per cent.
Tamarind (old) well cleaned	10,000 ,,	Do. do.
Tamarind (new) well-cleaned	10,000 ,,	Do. do.
Chillies, dry, red and raw	4,500 ,,	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Coriander, dry, raw (clean from weevil and dust).	4,000 ,,	Do.
Turmeric	1,000 ,,	Do.
Firewood	300 tons	Well dried and in billets of 2 to 3 feet (jungle wood) dryage not to exceed 10 per cent.

Group I-B.

Onions	12,000 lb.	To be supplied as required.
Mutton (without bones)	2,000 ,,	
Bread	1,500 ,,	
Sugar (white)	1,400 ,,	
Sago	800 ,,	
Cow's milk	17,000	Specific gravity not below 1030°. Cows to be milked at jail.
Eggs	1,500	....
Kerosene oil	200 tins	....

C. O'D. HERVEY,
Superintendent, Central Jail.

Trichinopoly, 1st March 1920.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS DURING 1920-21.

SEALED tenders for the supply of raw materials referred to in the schedule below will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, up to 12 noon on Thursday the 25th March 1920.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of raw materials" and should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100.

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate in pounds per rupee at which each of the articles will be supplied, delivered at the jail.

3. Tenders not in accordance with the above conditions will be rejected.

4. Tenders may be for one or more articles.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for with the necessary stamp duty as security for the due performance of the contract, and to execute a bond within 15 days from the date of acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earnest money deposit delivered with the tender will be liable to confiscation. In the case of failure to undertake the supply the tenderers will be liable to pay the difference between the price tendered and that ultimately obtained.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor, payment for articles supplied being made as soon as they are passed.

8. The articles contracted for should be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent, supplies to begin from 1st April 1920.

9. The contract should not be sublet on any account.

10. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Cotacamund.

11. The quantities mentioned in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply either more or less according to the written orders of the Superintendent.

12. Wastage in excess of that prescribed in the schedule will have to be made good by the contractor.

13. Any further information can be had from the undersigned on application.

SCHEDULE.

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required.	
Chocolate black wool, third sort	30,000 lbs.	Wastage exceeding 10 per cent to be made good by the contractor.
Chocolate grey wool, third sort	20,000 "	
Coir mat, gunny	20,000 "	Wastage exceeding 15 per cent to be made good by the contractor.
Coir mat, black	10,000 "	
Black mill spun wool	25,000 "	
Grey mill spun wool	60,000 "	
White mill spun wool	2,000 "	
Cleaned tamarind seeds	40,000 "	To be supplied in four lots, one lot on every quarter of the year.
Cork grass four feet long to be supplied in four lots, one lot on every quarter of the year.	10,000 "	Wastage exceeding 10 per cent to be made good by the contractor.
Gingelly seeds to be supplied in four lots, one lot on every quarter of the year	60,000 "	Wastage exceeding 10 per cent and outturn of oil below 40 per cent to be made good by contractor.
Aloe fibre (wastage exceeding 10 per cent to be made good by contractor).	30,000 "	To be supplied in four lots, one lot on every quarter of the year.
Dried firewood	25 tons.	To be supplied in four lots, one lot on every quarter of the year.

Trichinopoly, 3rd March 1920.

G. O'D. HERVEY,
Superintendent, Central Jail.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS

TENDERS are invited from qualified book binders for the execution of works noted below.

2. Tenders will be received and opened on the 20th March 1920 in the office of the District Registrar of Anantapur and any tender received after that date will not be considered.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for binding of Registration records" and the address of tenderers should be given in full in the tender application and signed by the tenderers themselves and not by their agents or partners. The rate at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be specified against each kind of record in the tender.

4. The successful tenderers, subject to the approval of the tender by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, will be required to execute the necessary agreement within a date to be fixed by the District Registrar and if he fails to execute the agreement within that date, his tender will be liable to be rejected. He will also be required to deposit a sum of Rs 10 as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the agreement. Charges for the binding work performed and admitted from time to time will be paid monthly or quarterly.

5. The binding work should not be sublet.

6. The work should be completed before the date fixed by the District Registrar for each work.

7. The District Registrar reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning reason for doing so.

8. The binding work should be executed at the Registrar's office, Anantapur. If required the binder should be prepared to go to the sub-offices for carrying out the binding work taking with him the press and the binding materials. He should specify in his tender the rate of charges for doing so.

9. Tenderers may apply at any time before the date above mentioned for any further information required in connexion with the nature of the work to be performed and the mode of execution of the work.

10. Those who have had experience in the binding of registration records only need apply.

Nature of work.

(1) Binding of original indexes I and II (size 13½" × 8½") in half roxine or leather and calico, *i.e.*, with the roxine or leather at the back and corners and calico on the sides

(2) Rebinding of register books 1, 2 and 3 in full leather or roxine.

(3) Restitching of register books 1, 2 and 3

(4) Rebinding of file books, binder's cloth with roxine back,

(5) Miscellaneous records of foolscap size with half calico and marble.

Straw boards and not country paste boards shall be used for covers, and board of 2½ lb of special size for register book 1; ¾ lb. (30" × 26") for file book 1; 1½ lb. (30" × 25") for books 2 and 4.

Anantapur, 20th February 1920.

V. VENKATASESHAYYA,
Registrar.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Bellary, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th March 1920, for the supply of the following articles of rations, etc., for use for one year from the 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in lb. and ounces per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Bellary, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the jail as above will be paid, after they have been inspected and passed. In the event of the prevalence of plague in the district, all grain, pulse and oil seed will be liable to be first exposed to the sun for four hours before being weighed.

3. The successful bidder or tenderer will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the jail *within seven days* of the receipt of intimation by him that his rate has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit as security ten per cent of the total value of the supply undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, his earnest money may be confiscated, and in the event of withdrawal, he will also be liable to pay any difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail. These conditions will be carried out strictly. The earnest money received from the unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is not to be sublet.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
	lb.	Rs.	
Rice	130,000	25	Should be not less than six months old and of white colour. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Cholam	205,000	25	To be free from admixture of other grains and from husk, stones and weevil. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 2 per cent.
Dhall	105,000	15	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 6 per cent.
Tamarind (cleaned) ..	2,000	5	Should be free from rind and seed. Not to be damped.
Chillies	2,000	6	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 6 per cent. Not to be damped.
Coriander	2,200	6	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No weevil.
Turmeric	350	5	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent. To be free of insects and sand.
Onions	15,500	5	To be clean and of good quality. No dry skin.
Ballon	700	5	Without bone, good quality.
Ghee	240	5	Free of good quality.
Kerosene oil .. tins.	100	5	Of good quality, not smoky. Each tin not to weigh less than 34½ lb.
Vegetables	60,000	5	Country, of different varieties, fresh, exclusive of wastage.
Firewood .. tons.	200	21	To be of good quality.
Sago	150	5	Do.
Sugar, white	750	5	Do.
Milk .. .. pts.	15,000	5	The milk should be drawn at the jail under supervision.
Bread	2,250	5	To be of good quality.
Wheat Rudda	5,000	10	To be free from weevil. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Gingelly seeds	40,000	15	Brown quality. Not damped. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn of oil to be not less than 42 per cent.
Aloe Sbts	4,000	5	Should be white and well tasted; wastage not to exceed 15 per cent.
Jaggery	1,400	5	To be of good quality.

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the jail.

W. S. SNOW,
Superintendent.

Central Jail, Bellary, 26th February 1920.

TENDERS FOR CLEARING SILT IN UPPER SUPPLY CHANNEL, MADRAS WATER-WORKS SYSTEM.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 o'clock on 15th April 1920 for clearing silt in upper supply channel, Madras water-works system.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, and should be superscribed 'Tender for clearing silt in upper supply channel, Madras water-works system.'

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. Date of commencement—1st May 1920
10. Date of completion—1st September 1920.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
243,000 c. ft.	Earthwork excavation in hard clay including sectioning with initial lead and extra lift of 3 yards.	1,000 c. ft
423,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard clay including sectioning with extra lift of 2½ yards.	Do.
23,500 „	Earthwork excavation in hard clay including sectioning with extra lift of 2 yards.	Do.
87,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard clay including sectioning with extra lift of 3 yard.	Do.
22,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard clay including sectioning with extra lift of 4 yards.	Do.
8,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard soil (Morambu) including sectioning with initial lead and extra lift of 2½ yards.	Do.
8,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard soil (Morambu) including sectioning with initial lead and extra lift of 3½ yards	Do.
42,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard soil (Morambu) including sectioning with initial lead and extra lift of 4 yards.	Do.
82,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard soil (Morambu) including sectioning with initial lead and extra lift of 5 yards	Do.
21,000 „	Earthwork excavation in hard soil (Morambu) including sectioning with initial lead and extra lift of 5½ yards.	Do.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 9th March 1920.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Berhampore, at 3 p.m. on 24th March 1920, for the supply of the following articles required from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.

2. Sealed tenders will also be received in case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the hour and date specified above and are accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 50 with samples of grains.

3. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposit will be returned in case of unsuccessful bidders or tenderers.

4. Successful bidders will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of their contract, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for and should execute a bond within fifteen days from the date of confirmation.

5. The quantity given in the schedule is approximate and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of ordering more or less as may be required and the contractor will be required to supply according to demands made by the Superintendent from time to time

6 The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Probable quantity required up to 31st March 1921.	Remarks.
Boiled rice	40,000 Lb. ..	Good and white, not less than six months old; wastage not to exceed 3 per cent,
Ragi	36,000 „ ..	Not less than six months old, wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Dhall	30,000 „ ..	Country thovarai (Kesari dhall will not be accepted); wastage not to exceed 3 per cent,
Chillies	1,000 „ ..	Dry and old; wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Cleaned tamarind ..	5,000 „ ..	Not dumped; wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Turmeric	250 „ ..	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.
Coriander	1,000 „ ..	Do.
Onions	6,000 „ ..	Do.
Firewood	100 Tons ..	Dry in small billets; jungle or casuarina wood.
Gingelly seeds ..	10,000 Lb. ..	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and the out turn of oil to be not less than 40 per cent.
Palmyra jaggery ..	10 Maunds ..	Good quality.

District Jail, Berhampore,
27th February 1920.

V. CHINTAN MENON,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the District Jail, Palamcottah, at 3 p.m. on Saturday 27th March 1920 for the supply of the following articles of diet for use during the half-year ending 30th June 1920. Intending bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned. Samples of the articles required can be seen at any day up to the date of auction. Bidders may either adopt these samples or offer others of equal quality at

the time of bidding and they are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the full quantities required. Intending suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest-money as shown below.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour mentioned in paragraph 1 and are accompanied by the required earnest-money and samples. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids made at the auction. Tenders should quote rates in lb. and cs. per rupee for delivery at the District Jail, Palamcottah, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders for articles, but the cost of all articles delivered at the jail on order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and passed by the Superintendent.

3. Successful bidders and tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the Superintendent of the jail immediately after the auction is over, and in addition, they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of each article which they have undertaken to supply. Failing compliance, their earnest-money will be confiscated. In the event of their withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest-money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. Contracts for supply must not be sublet and all contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The quantities required will be subject to 25 per cent more or less than the probable requirements.

Probable requirements.

Description of article.	Probable quantity required.	When to be delivered.	Earnest-money to be deposited.	Remarks.
	lb.		rs.	
Rice, (Ponnagni (Ponnani) samba, second quality).	40,000	In two instalments.	50	The rice should be not less than six months' old, and wastage should not exceed 4 per cent.
Ragi (Millet) ..	70,000	In one or two instalments.	50	At least half the quantity should be old grain. The grain should not be mildewed or damp and the wastage in processes of preparation of flour should not exceed 11 per cent.
Dhall (country thovarai)	20,000	Do.	50	The dhall should be free of husk and stones. Wastage in cleaning should not exceed 8 per cent.
Gingelly seed ..	6,000	In two instalments.	25	The wastage in cleaning should not exceed 7 per cent and the outturn of oil should not be below 40 per cent.
Chillies	500	In one instalment.	10	The chillies should be perfectly dry and free from mildew.
Coriander	100	Do.	10	The coriander should be new and free of weevil and husk.
Turmeric (curry variety)	100	Do.	5	Should be well dried
Turmeric	2,500	Do.	10	The turmeric should be free of sand, fibre and stones. Half the quantity of 1918 crop; and the other half of 1919 crop.
Onions	2,500	Monthly ..	20	
Milk	As per requirements	Twice daily ..	10	The specific gravity of the milk should be between 1026 and 1028. Cows should be milked at the jail under supervision.
Firewood (dry) ..	40 tons.	In two instalments.	60	

District Jail, Palamcottah,
6th March 1920.

E. A. STEELE,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

SEALED tenders for the supply up to 31st March 1921 of the articles enumerated in the accompanying schedules will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, up to 31st March 1920.

2. No tender will be received after the date specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Coimbatore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest-money, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of successful tenderer if he fails to deposit 5 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

5. Tenders to be for all of the articles enumerated in the Schedule B and may be for one or more or all in Schedule A.

6. The quantities given in the schedules are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply *more or less* according to the Superintendent's orders.

7. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Further information, if required, can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

10. All articles should be of *best quality*.

11. Quotations of local tenderers should be for "*Delivery at the Central Jail, Coimbatore*," and those from outside tenderers "*Free on Rail, Coimbatore*" and no tender at any other station will be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Description.	Probable quantity	Remarks.
Chrome alum .. .. Cwt.	15	
Copper sulphate .. .. Lb.	100	
Buff paint	200	
Emery sheets	1,000	Sample to accompany
Fringes yellow silk .. .. Yds.	5	
Gold lace, ½" wide for belts	250	
" ¾" "	800	
" 1" " .. .. Gross	24	
Thread buttons .. .. Lb.	600	
Lamp or castor oil .. .. Gal	120	
Charcoal wood, hard .. .. Cwt	10	Maker's name to be noted in the tender
Japan, best quality .. .. Gals.	10	
Copal Varnish	10	
Firewood .. .. Tons.	1,000	Wood should be straight and 6 inches and up in diameter. Payment will be made at 12 R., a ton. The dryage and wastage should be made good by the contractor who should arrange to have always more than 500 tons in Jail wood yard.
White lead paint, best quality .. .. .. Lb	300	
Palmyra .. .. Cwt.	100	
China clay .. .. Tons	4	
Zinc chloride .. .. ½	½	
Asbestos sheet .. .. Lb.	2lbs	
Belt fasteners .. .. No	60	
Linseed oil, boiled	250	
Rattan Sangrove, best quality .. .. .. Lb.	300	
Sand paper .. .. No	500	
Belting 1" .. .. Ft.	600	
" 1½"	200	Sample to accompany.
" 2"	500	
" 3"	300	
"	500	
Rollers	200	Each bag to weigh 100 lb. nett sample to accompany.
Wheat flour best quality .. .. Bags		
Iron sulphate .. .. Cwt.	6	
Soda ash .. .. Lb	2,000	
Packing sticks .. .. No.	100	
Spindle oil No. 75 .. .. Lb.	2,400	
Sperm oil .. .. Cask	1	Approximately 40 gallons.
Paraffin wax .. .. Lb.	1,000	
Chrome picking bands	600	Sample to accompany.
Tubular binding	50	
Engine oil No. 600	1,000	
Shahbaz reels J. P. cents, 20s. and 40s .. .. .. No	2,000	400 yards each.
Binder cloth 27" wide .. .. Yds	200	
Brass eyelets for tents 20 and 26 .. .. .. Gross	100	
Solid Assam bamboos for tents 8' long by 4½" girth in centre. .. .. No	6,000	
Green paint .. .. Lb	600	
Indigo	500	

SCHEDULE B.

Description.	Probable quantity.	Remarks.
Indigo for washing .. .. Lb.	4	
Card thread all colours .. .. No.	250	
Packing date mats	4,000	Size about 6 ft. × 3½ ft.
Dall thread, No. 20 .. .. Packt.	50	Alexander 1 lb. packet 160 balls.
Bristles, large size .. .. Nu.	6,000	
Needles, gunny, English .. .. Doz.	5	
Soft light soap .. .. Gross.	100	Each box to weigh 10 oz.
Raw gum .. .. Lb	3,000	
Match boxes .. .. Doz	5	
Glue .. .. Lb.	25	
Bamboos large, green .. .. No	750	Not less than 10 ft. long.
" small green	1,000	
Surai .. .. Lb.	10	
Oil, coconut, pure	500	
Paddy husk .. .. Bags	50	Each bag to weigh 48 lb
Rosin .. .. Lb	100	
Salammoniac	15	
French polish, best quality .. .. Bot.	10	
Paint brush, round .. .. Doz.	3	
Varnish brush, flat 2"	2	
Chalk powder .. .. Lb.	2,000	
Kalong .. .. Alamaram	24	
Beeswax, pure .. .. Lb.	25	
Chalk	50	
Black and pencils .. .. Doz	10	
Gallnuts .. .. Lb.	500	
Jaggery palmyra	2,000	
Coconut shell .. .. No.	50,000	
Wire nails of assd.	300	
Screw nails .. .. Gross	200	
Call skin .. .. Lb	50	
Brass polish .. .. Tins	100	

Central Jail, Coimbatore,
4th March 1920.

C. F. FEARNSIDE, Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

SEALED tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam district, Berhampur, up to 10 a.m. on the 20th March 1920 for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government headquarters hospital, Berhampur, for the year 1920–21.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government headquarters hospital, Berhampur." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money. In default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the successful one as soon as he lodges his security

5. The successful tenderer must within thirty (30) days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted lodge security of Rs. 150 and execute a bond at his cost for the due performance of his contract.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to the Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of the contract.

8. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right of declining tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on the written authority signed by the medical officer or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE

Articles.	Rate per
1. Arrowroot	1 pound tin
2. Asafœtida	Ounce
3. Barley	Pound.
4. Biscuits (thin, arrowroot	Packet.
5. Bread fine	One.
6. Buttermilk	Pint.
7. Chicken	One.
8. Chillies	Pound.
9. Cocoanut oil	Do.
10. Corn flour	Do.
11. Coriander	Do.
12. Curry powder (European)	Do.
13. Do. (Indian)	Do.
14. Cummin seeds	Pint.
15. Curds	Pound.
16. Dhall, first quality	One
17. Eggs	Pound.
18. Fish	Do
19. Garlic	Do.
20. Ghi	Do
21. Gingelly oil	One
22. Hoppers	One bottle
23. Horlick's malted milk	Do.
24. Lemonade	Pound.
25. Linseed	One bottle.
26. Mellin's food	Pound.
27. Mutton without bones	Do.
28. Do. with bones	Do.
29. Onions	Do.
30. Pepper	Do.
31. Potatoes	Do
32. Rice, raw	Do.
33. Do. old and well cleaned	Do.
34. Do. table	Do.
35. Sago	Do.
36. Salt, common, white	One packet
37. Do table	One bottle.
38. Soda water	Pound
39. Soojee	Do.
40. Sugar, brown	Do
41. Do. white	Do
42. Vegetables, country	Do
43. Do. English	Do
44. Alum	Do.
45. Ammon chloride	Do.
46. Beeswax	Do.
47. Benzoin	Do

Articles.	Rate per
48. Borax	Pound.
49. Boric fomentum	Do.
50. Chiretta	Do.
51. Camphor	Ounce.
52. Copper sulphate	Do.
53. Extract of liquorice	Do.
54. Ginger, dried	Do
55. Gum arabic, white	Pound.
56. Do mixed	Do
57. Honey, pure	Do.
58. Linseed meal	Do
59. Mustard, English	One bottle.
60. Senna leaves	Pound.
61. Vinegar	One bottle.
62. Red ink	Pound.
63. Bamboo stick	One.
64. Baskets, common, large	One.
65. Do. medium	One.
66. Brooms, coarse	One.
67. Do. fine	One.
68. Chalk	Pound.
69. Charcoal	Do.
70. Chatties, large	Dozen.
71. Do. small	Do.
72. Chimneys for municipal burners	One.
73. Chimneys, ordinary	One.
74. Cloth, bleached, for plaster	Yard.
75. Cloth, unbleached, for bandages	Do
76. Do. gauze	Do.
77. Comb	One.
78. Firewood	1 ton.
79. Ought, big	One.
80. Do. small	One
81. Cuddi complete	One.
82. Knife pelak	1 ton
83. Vaikus	1 dozen.
84. Match boxes, safety	Do.
85. Mosiham	Do.
86. Pots, large	One.
87. Do. small	One.
88. Rayan Ju pankah	Yard
89. Do. cavid	Sal
90. Straw	Kavidi load.
91. Wicks for municipal burners	One.
92. Wicks for ordinary burners	One.

Berhampur, 4th March 1920.

V. C. MENON,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam.

TENDERS FOR LOADING SALT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, at the Inspection Bungalow, Kothwak, up to 4 p.m. on 19th March 1920 (Friday), for the work of loading salt to be manufactured during the season of 1920 in the factory of Attipat North, Ennore Circle (present estimate 10 lakhs or thereabouts—Attipat North including Thillai extension 22½,000 maunds).

The operations will commence about 1st of April 1920

2. *Nature of work.*—The contractor will load in bulk by means of baskets as much salt as may be required from the drying grounds of the factories into open boats supplied for transport. He will supply strong and sound baskets of a uniform size. He shall convey the machines used in testing the capacity of the baskets, from place to place, and clean and oil them with materials supplied by

Government. He will cover the salt loaded into the boats with tarpaulins provided by Government for the purpose. The tarpaulins will be securely fastened by means of cords. The ends of the cords will be sealed with lead seals supplied by Government in such manner as may be directed by the officers of the department. Payment will be made per garce of 120 maunds as ascertained on storage at the Madras Depot.

3. Tenders may be made for any one or more or for all factories. The tenderer should specify the rate per garce of 120 maunds which he is willing to accept for each factory for which he tenders.

4. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed 'tenders for the work of loading salt at the factories of the Ennore Circle' and should enclose treasury receipts for payment at the Vayalur or Madras Depot Circle treasury of a deposit in cash or surrocoy notes of Rs. 50 for each factory.

5. Successful tenderers will be required to make at once further deposits in cash or currency notes of Rs. 100 for each factory for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute an agreement (the main conditions of which are set forth in the annexure below) within a week of their being informed of the acceptance of their tenders. In case of failure to do so, the deposits made will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreements must be paid by the tenderers.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Ennore Circle, Vayalur.

8. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided below, remain in force for the period of one year; but the commissioner may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the new places for the mechanical storage of salt are likely to be completed this year.

2. *Supply of labour after notice.*—The factory officer of the said factory shall give the contractor one week's notice of the date on which transport of salt is to commence. On and from the date specified in such notice, the contractor shall supply able-bodied labourers in such numbers and at such places as the factory officer may direct. If boats are detained in the factory owing to insufficient supply of labour the contractor shall pay batta to the boatmen at a rate to be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner.

3. *Salt to be loaded in bulk into open boats.*—The contractor shall cause the labourers to load in bulk by means of baskets from the drying grounds of the said factory as much salt as may be required on each day into open boats supplied for the transport of salt.

4. *Supply of baskets.*—The baskets shall be supplied by the contractor and shall be sound and suitable. They should be of a uniform size each capable of holding half a maund of salt. The contractor shall convey the machines used in testing the capacity of the baskets, from place to place and clean and oil them with materials supplied by Government.

5. *The contractor not required to supply boats.*—The contractor shall not be required to supply boats.

6. *Salt to be covered with tarpaulins.*—The contractor shall see that the labourers employed by him cover the salt loaded into the boats with tarpaulins supplied by Government.

7. *Tarpaulins to be fastened.*—The contractor shall cause the labourers securely to fasten the tarpaulins by means of cords and to seal the ends of cords with lead seals supplied by Government.

8. *Manner of loading, covering and sealing.*—The loading, covering and sealing shall be done in such manner as may from time to time be directed by the factory officer.

9. *Hours of work.*—Work shall be started precisely at 7 a.m. on all days except Sundays and other authorized holidays and the loading of all the salt required shall be completed by 5 p.m.

10. *Expulsion of contractor's coolies.*—The factory officer may, without cause assigned, summarily expel from the factory any coolie or coolies employed under the contract by the contractor and found drunk or otherwise misbehaving within the factory premises.

11. *The contractor to carry out the directions of the factory officer.*—The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of the contract, obey and carry out the directions issued from time to time by the factory officer in regard to the execution of the contracts.

12. *Acquittances for articles received or returned.*—The contractor shall give or take acquittances for salt, articles or materials handed over to, or returned by him, as the case may be, in accordance with the instructions of the above officer.

13. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all salt articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for while in his care owing to any carelessness or neglect on his part or on that of his agents and servants. The quantity of salt and the number of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, shall be determined by the Factory Officer.

14. *Rate of recovery.*—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for at the rate of duty for the time being in force plus cost price at four annas a maund. In respect of other articles or materials which are lost, damaged, destroyed, or not properly accounted for, recovery shall be made at such rates as the Commissioner may direct.

15. *Pecuniary dealings with any officer of the department forbidden.*—The contractor shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

16. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

17. *Payment to be made on storage results.*—The quantities on which payment shall be made to the contractor shall be determined by the quantities of salt from the factory in question which is stored at the Madras Depot.

18. *Manner of payments.*—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput subdivision (hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Commissioner), bills for work done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the same.

19. *Return of deposit.*—Upon complete fulfilment of the terms of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

20 *Penalty for breach of condition of the contract.*—If at any time the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner acting on his behalf is satisfied that the contractor is not loading the salt in accordance with the terms of clauses 6 and 11 above sufficiently rapidly to ensure its punctual transport and storage or if the contractor shall fail to fulfil all or any one or more or any part of any one or more of the provisions herein contained, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to cancel the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangement or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be answerable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage so caused, but shall not be entitled to a share in any savings below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect.

21. *Alternative to cancellation.*—The Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner may, instead of cancelling the contract and entering into another as stated above, undertake the work or any portion thereof himself and recover the cost of such execution from the contractor or he may, if he thinks fit, fine the contractor, in any sum not exceeding Rs. 50, on any one occasion. Such fine shall be paid within seven days of its imposition.

22 *Recovery of sums due from the contractor.*—It shall be lawful to the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all sums payable to the department under the agreement from the amount deposited by the contractor under clause 2 supra or from sums due to him or the time of payment of his bills. If these sums or the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sums which may be due at any time from the contractor to the Secretary of State, then in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such sums.

23. *Settlement of disputes.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or the factory officer and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of the contract or the obligations thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chinglepet subdivision, Madras,
9th March 1920.

M. VENKATASAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 2-30 p.m. on 16th March 1920 for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below for the half-year ending 30th September 1920.

2. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

3 Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

4 Merchants who cannot attend the auction can send sealed tenders on or before the day of auction.

5 In the case of successful bidders a bond should be executed and a deposit of 10 per cent paid in addition to the earnest money, failing which their earnest money will be confiscated.

		Earnest money to be deposited before bidding. Rs.
Rice, 150,000 lb. ..	Not less than six months' old, thin and of white colour called sambs, to be delivered in lots of about 20,000 lb. at a time, not to be damped, wastage not to exceed 3 per cent	250
Ragi, 150,000 lb. ..	Mysore, in three lots, free of husk and not to be damped, wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.	250
Dhall, 70,000 lb. ..	Thuvarai, clean and free of stones, in two lots, wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.	250
Tamarind, 7,500 lb. ..	Free of stones, first half quantity to be old and not to be damped, to be supplied as required.	40
Chillies, 2,000 lb. ..	Dry, not to contain much seed, the supply to be made as required.	40
Coriander, 2,000 lb. ..	Free from weevil and mud, to be supplied as required	20
Turmeric, 500 lb. ..	Free from insects, the supply to be made as required.	10
Onions, 6,000 lb. ..	To be delivered four times a month, in small quantities, as required to be free of loose dry skins.	15
Mutton	Without bones, as much quantity as required only.	25
Beef	Without bones, three times a week, 10 lb. more or less as required.	25
Vegetables	Country, of different varieties, except greens and radishes, about 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required.	25
Milk	Fresh, cow drawn, to be supplied as required both morning and evening.	50
Firewood, 200,000 lb. ..	Dry, in small billet, purple wood	50
Gram, 5,000 lb.	To be supplied in one lot	25
Cheese	As much quantity as is required weekly	50
Gingelly-seed, 40,000 lb.	Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn of oil to be more than 40 lb per 100 lb of seed.	100
Fish	As much as is required daily	25
Bread	Brown and white, good quality, 450 lb. monthly, more or less, as required.	22

The Penitentiary, Madras,
1st March 1920.

G. W. MACONACHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1920-21 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Thursday the 25th March 1920:—

	Description.	Probable quantity required for the Year.	
1.	Ink, black, registration, in stout quart bottles containing 40 oz. each	Jars.	5,000
2.	Penknives, desk	Doz.	200
3.	Scissors, large	"	10
4.	Do. small	"	10
5.	Nails for packing Europe, of sizes	Lb.	3 120
6.	Gum	Doz.	10,000
7.	Black ink powder, each packet to yield 10 ounces of liquid ink	Packets.	5 000
8.	Scarlet ink powder, each packet to yield 40 ounces of liquid ink	Lb.	2 000
9.	Glue	Nos.	100
10.	Postal scales	Sets.	100
11.	Ounce weights A	"	100
12.	Tola weights B	Yds	100
13.	Blue drill	Nos	100
14.	Spare half-tola weights A Set—Ounces 3, 1, 2, 1. B Set—Tolas 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, ½.		

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders must be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery articles, etc" and must specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles at the Stationery office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. The deposit must be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied must invariably accompany the tender; they must be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3. *Items* 1, 7 *and* 8.—Ink powders and registration ink tendered must be of the finest quality. Two quart bottles of registration ink and six packets in each of items 7 and 8 must accompany the tender as samples. The supplies made by the successful tenderer will also be tested by the Chemical Examiner with the accepted samples before they are accepted.

4. An examination fee of Rs 10 should accompany each sample of ink.

5. Should a tenderer withdraw his tender before settlement, his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent of the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at the Stationery office) within fifteen days from the date on which he is informed that his tender is accepted; otherwise his deposit of 5 per cent will be forfeited and his tender will be considered as cancelled.

7. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and must be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued; failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

8. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Madras, 26th February 1920.

REVISED

SALE OF SHELL-PIT AREAS IN THE TIRUVALLUR DIVISION.

THE exclusive right of excavating shells in the waste lands of the undermentioned places will be put up to auction at the upset price noted against each at the office of the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur division, on 22nd March 1920 at 2-30 p.m.

2. The lease will extend up to 4th July 1921 from the date of confirmation of the bid by the Collector of Chingleput district, Saidapet.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 must be made by each intending bidder previous to bidding and it will be received by the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur division, at any time during the office hours within three days previous to the date of sale.

4. No person will be allowed to bid for another, unless he holds a power of attorney from him. Such facts should be brought to the selling officer's notice at once.

5. The selling officer may for valid reasons refuse to accept any bid and in cases of dispute his decision shall be final; if, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bidder or commence the auction again.

6. The final acceptance of bids shall rest with the Collector, Chingleput district, Saidapet, who reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any bid at his discretion.

7. The deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as possible after receipt of the orders of the Collector, Chingleput district, on the auction sale report.

8. At the auction proceeds each successful bidder shall at once, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make such further deposit as the selling officer may require. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 3 supra will be forfeited and the shell pits will be put up to auction again or otherwise disposed of as the Collector may determine, and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sale of shell pits by the Collector.

9. On the acceptance of the bid the successful bidder will be required to enter into an agreement with a surety for the due performance of his contract and pay one tenth of the auction amount to the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur division, or any person nominated by him. Should the bidder fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 8 and 9 supra will be forfeited and the shell pits will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Collector may determine. Re-sales effected will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will forfeit all gain and in the event of a loss will be required to make good the deficiency between the amounts payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

10. A copy of the form of the agreement can be seen at the office of the Deputy Collector, Tiruvallur, where all further information on the subject can be obtained.

11. Before commencement of the work by the lessee in the areas leased out, the Tahsildar of Ponneri, under whose jurisdiction the areas lie, shall proceed to the spot and parcel out or divide such areas according to the number of years for which they have been leased out, so that it may be arranged that only one parcel shall be worked at a time.

12. The amount paid under conditions 8, 8 and 9 supra will be adjusted towards the fourth instalment of purchase money payable under condition 3 of the agreement.

13. Shell-pit areas to be leased out—

Name of village.	Taluk.	Survey number.	Extent of area	Upset price.
			a. c.	Rs.
Sungambukkam ..	Ponneri	247	310·44	2,000
Ennur	Do.	268	172·62	
		1222	2,736·55	

Tiruvallur, 13th March 1926.

P. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur Division.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES AND MANUFACTORY RAW MATERIALS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Cannanore, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th April 1926, for the supply of the following articles of rations, etc., for use during the year 1926–27. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in pounds and ounces per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Cannanore, and specify the sums in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the jail on order will be paid after they have been inspected and passed.

3. The successful bidder or tenderer will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the jail *within seven days* of the receipt of intimation by him that his rate has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of the supply undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, his earnest money may be confiscated, and in the event of withdrawal he will also be liable to pay any difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is not to be sublet.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
	lbs.	Rs.	
Paddy	150,000	25	Should not be less than six months old, to be delivered in four lots, wastage not to exceed 33 per cent.
Boiled rice	250,000	75	Should not be less than six months old and of white colour, wastage in cleaning not to exceed 2 per cent.
Ragi	10,000	20	Wastage in all process of cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Dhall (country thovarai) ..	250,000	50	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Tamarind (cleaned) ..	12,500	5	Should be sound and free of sand and dust. Not to be dumped.
Chillies	3,250	6	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 5 per cent. Not to be dumped.
Coriander	2,500	5	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No weevil.
Turmeric	600	5	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent. To be free of insects.
Onions	15,000	6	To be bulbous and of good quality. No dry skin.
Sugar	2,000	5	To be of good quality.
Sago	1,000	5	Do.
Fish, fresh or salted ..	..	2	As much as is required daily. Sound.
Copra	..	20	To be of good quality.
Harisagram	34,000	15	Second sort.
Paddy straw	700,000	15	To be of good quality.
Soaked maltaya ..	400,000	21	Do.
Green maltaya	600,000	25	Do.
Firewood	250 tons.	10	To be of good hard quality.

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the Jail, or if preferred corresponding ones can be tendered for approval.

Central Jail,
Cannanore, 10th March 1926.

W. S. SNOW,
Superintendent.

H.12

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 26th March 1920.

Description of articles.		Probable requirements.
Group I.		
Pears' soap	No.	80
Millar's patients	"	100
Milk, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each.	"	420
Chicken, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed	"	26
Peppers, white fresh, 2 oz. each	"	490
Essence of peppermint	Tins.	10
Sago	Lb.	3
Arrowroot	Tins.	1b
Barley, 1½ cwt.	Lb.	35
Corn flour	Tins.	4
Lime pickle	Lb.	1
Milk tins	No.	24
Butter	Lb.	12
Jam	"	200
Brandy	Bottles	8
Linseed	Lb.	6
Coconut oil	"	45
Olive oil	Bottles	2
Benzoate	Lb.	4
Safety-matches	Dozen	12
Linen, Irish, 1st sort	No.	108
Dry ginger	Lb	2
Cumin	"	2
Mustard (Europe), ¼ lb. bottled (Colman's).	Bottles	3
Candy's Bard	Tins.	6
Medicine glasses	Dozen	1
Empty glass bottles, large	No.	12
Carbolic soap	Cakes	70
Sunlight soap	"	20
Jar soap, Bestbun	No.	70
Lux	Pkts.	4
Flannel	Yds	22
Long cloth	"	25
Water proof cloth	"	2
Aimeh (country or Colombo)	"	60
Tail thread	Balls.	101
Reel do	"	16
Bian pattetra	No.	2
Do. Kimuni locks	"	4
Karonna oil	Tins.	100
Group II.		
Sieves	No.	100
Winnows	"	50
Baskets, large	"	600
Ladles	"	125
Leaf umbrellas	"	42
Large palmyra leaf pans	"	2
Mudiyas and pots	"	2,800
Urinal earthen pots	"	400
Earthen basins	"	25
Do shallow pans	"	12
Do. pots small	"	15
Do. goglets	"	10
Big water pots	"	20
Cork mats	"	50

Description of articles.		Probable requirements.
Group II—cont.		
Date mats	No.	12
Soft brooms	"	420
Cocoanut brooms	"	1,200
Chunam brushes	"	100
Safety pins	Dozen	10
Group III.		
Galvanised buckets	No.	12
Enamel mum pans	"	2
Do. basins	"	4
Do. tumblers	"	2
Do. chamber pots	"	6
Do tumblers	"	2
Glass tumblers	"	4
Lamp globes, large	"	6
Muslin cloth	Yds.	25
Charcoal	Lb.	200
Keller's garlo	Cwt.	120
Soapnuts	Lb.	275
Marking nuts	"	12
Sapthalum	"	2
Enamel paints	Tins.	"
Gobi powder	Lb.	1b
Spectacles	Pairs.	16
Combs for females	No.	50
Needles	Pkts	4
Shoe black	Tins.	36
Do. brushes	No.	6
Blanco	Tins.	32
Brass polish	"	60
Metal polish	"	60
Cement, 1st and 2nd sorts	Barrels.	25
French polish	Bottles.	24
Lamps English, large and small	No.	45
Chimneys, ordinary	"	175
Wicks, lamp	Yds.	45
Burner collars	No.	12
Candles, Belmont	Lb.	4
Socks	Pairs.	30
Group IV.		
Salang	Lb.	600
Coffee	"	210
Tea	"	105
Potatoes	"	2,650
Pepper	"	25
Brown sugar	"	1,415
Garlic	"	170
Sago	"	540
Flour, Buda. wheat, good quality	"	12,000
Soda water aphis	"	100
Group V.		
Shell lime and slaked lime	Pounds.	2,000
Cocoanut shells	"	50,000
Rice sand	Pounds.	2,000
Bamboo ladders	"	100
Country brooks	"	6,000

General conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Penitentiary, Madras.'

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate columns.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for ALL articles in groups I, II, III, IV and V.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

14. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2338, dated 1st March 1890, authority in that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
13th March 1920.

G. W. MACONACHIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to the 31st March 1920 by the District Registrar of Coimbatore-Nilgiris district for binding the registration records of the Registration offices of the district either at Coimbatore or any other centres and any tender received after that date will not be considered.

2. Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated in the heading. Each tender must contain the rates at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreements on a date to be fixed by the undersigned and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his tender will be rejected.

4. The work should be completed before the end of March 1921 and should not be sublet.

5. Tenderers are permitted to apply to the undersigned for any further information with regard to the nature of the binding, etc., at any time before the tender.

6. Leather to be used for the cover should be of the finest quality, durable and strong, to withstand all wear and tear and straw-boards and not country boards should be used for the cover.

7. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

Nature of work.

1. Rebinding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 5 with full leather or rexine.
2. Restitching of the above books.
3. Binding of original indexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 with calico with back and corner of leather or rexine.
4. Rebinding of register books 4 and 4-D and thumb impression books with binding cloth with back and corner of leather or rexine.
5. Binding of index 4-D and settlement registers with binding cloth with back and corner of leather or rexine.
6. Binding of file book 1 and file of translations with binding cloth with rexine back.
7. Binding with half calico and marble of the following:—

Deposition books.	Subsidiary indexes.
Power of attorney file.	Accounts A, B and C.
Register of records.	File of list of records transferred.
Files of appeal orders and judgments and of the encumbrance certificates.	History of offices.

C. SRINIVASA AYYAR,
Registrar.

Coimbatore, 7th March 1920.

AUCTION SALE.

The public are informed that the old carpet measuring 10' × 10' pertaining to the shooting-pal of the Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Narasaraopet Circle, will be sold in public auction at the office of Inspector, Narasaraopet Circle, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 31st March 1920. Intending bidders are requested to attend and bid for same.

2. The sale is subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Masulipatam subdivision.

A. C. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs.

11th March 1920.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, Etc.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on 20th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the jail from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 :—

Rice, boiled, as obtd. dry, clean and white, six months old—wastage not to exceed 4 per cent	800,000 lb.
Ragi—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and pounding ..	300,000 ,,
Dhal, clean and free from husk, stones and mud—wastage not to exceed 3 per cent.	130,000 ,,
Wheat, huddu—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent	5,000 ,,
Chillies, dry	2,000 ,,
Coriander, dry and clean	4,000 ,,
Turmeric	800 ,,
Tamarind, old, dry, free from seeds (old and new)	12,000 ,,
Gingelly seed, good quality—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and the yield of oil not to be less than 40 per cent.	100,000 ,,
Milk	6,000 pts.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever article they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of larger supplies, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of auction and also shall deposit a cash security of 10 per cent on the probable value of the supply to be made, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid on delivery; but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for doing so.

6. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Central Jail, Coimbatore,
28th February 1920.

C. F. FEARNSIDE, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of article.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
		1920.	
Two lime handle teakwood scantlings ..	Nil	6th March ..	Madras harbour.
One jungle wood plank, 6' 6"×5"×2" ..	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
Do. scantlings	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
One teakwood plank, 6' 9"×6"×3" ..	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
Do. 6' ×8" ×1½"	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
One redwood piece	,, ...	8th ,, ..	
One pot sloper	S.E.M.	9th ,, ..	
Two fire bars	Nil	9th ,, ..	
One iron bond	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
One grab (e'ers)	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
Two flat iron bars	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
One fish plate handle	,, ...	9th ,, ..	
One round iron bar	,, ...	10th ,, ..	
Two buffalo horns	,, ...	10th ,, ..	
Two bunding fish plates	S.J.R. (W)	10th ,, ..	
One bundle fish plates	OLSSHAUS (W) ..	10th ,, ..	
Three flat iron bars	Nil	11th ,, ..	
One bundle fish plates	S.J.R.	11th ,, ..	
Do.	HAUS (W)	11th ,, ..	

இதனை 1860ஆம் ஆண்டின 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செய்யுளுக்கு அமைவாகவும் மாட்ராஸ் ஓட்டுக்கப்பட்டி எல்லை உட்பகுதியும் அமெரிகையட இதனில் கீழ்க் குறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பொருள்கள் மீட்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இச்சுற்றறிக்கை வந்த தேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வாரத்துக்குள்ளாக இவற்றுக்கு உரிமை கோருபவர்கள் கேட்கும் பொருள்களை இச்சுற்றறிக்கை வந்த மாதத்துக்குள்ளாக மீட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இவர்கள் தவறினால் மாட்ராஸ் துறைமுகக் கழகத்தின் தலைமை என்ஜினீயரால் மறுமாதம் விற்கப்படுவனவாம்:

2 தரைத் தட்டு தேக்கு மரங்கள்.	பூச்சம்	1919-ம் வருஷ மார்ச் " ..	6 அ.
1 தட்டுகள் பலகை, 8' 6" × 3" × 3"	Chp.	Chp.	2 அ.
1 தட்டுகள் மரங்கள்	Chp.	Chp.	2 அ.
1 தேக்குமரப் பலகை, 8' 9" × 6" × 3".	Chp.	Chp.	8 அ.
1 தேக்குமரப் பலகை, 6' × 3" × 1½" ..	Chp.	Chp.	3 அ.
1 தேவதாரு தூண்	Chp.	Chp.	8 அ.
1 சந்தன செட்டி	M.S.M.	Chp.	9 அ.
2 வழுத்த சட்டகம்	பூச்சம்	Chp.	10 அ.
1 இரும்பு சம்மட்டி	Chp.	Chp.	8 அ.
1 கதவுகள்	Chp.	Chp.	9 அ.
2 தட்டை இரும்புத் தட்டுகள் ..	Chp.	Chp.	9 அ.
1 தட்டை இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	Chp.	Chp.	6 அ.
1 கதவு இரும்புத் தம்பி	Chp.	Chp.	10 அ.
1 சங்கிலி கொளுத்துகள்	Chp.	Chp.	10 அ.
2 தூண்டை இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	S.L.E. (W) ..	Chp.	10 அ.
1 தூண்டை இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	O L B S B A U S (W)	Chp.	10 அ.
3 தட்டை இரும்புத் தட்டுகள் ..	பூச்சம்	Chp.	11 அ.
1 தூண்டை இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	S.L.E.	Chp.	12 அ.
1 தூண்டை இரும்புத் தகடுகள் ..	B A U S (W) ..	Chp.	11 அ.

Harbour Office, Madras,
16th March 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Resident of Works for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 169 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Modern Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st March 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

Madras Treasury Manual, Volumes I and II. One hundredth list of corrections. Pice 6 (6 *p.*).

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Cross), corrected up to 1st March 1920. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (3 *p.*).

List showing the Names of the Towns and Villages constituting the several Registration Sub-Districts in the Registration District. Correction slips Nos. 45 to 55 to Kistna. Each Pice 6 (6 *p.*).

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, No. XII. Pice 3 (6 *p.*). Nos. XIII and XIV. Each Anna 1 (6 *p.*).

Half-yearly List of Establishments of Madras Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 2 (1 *a.*).

Establishment List of Home Department, Government of Madras, corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover, As. 6 (6 *p.*).

Alphabetical List of Villages in the District of Chingleput, 1920 edn. As. 8 (6 *p.*); Godavari, 1919 edn. As. 4 (6 *p.*); Malabar and Tanjore, 1920 edn. Each, As. 8 (6 *p.*).

Madras Quarterly Civil Medical List, corrected up to 31st December 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*).

Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st March 1920, Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

Revised Cubic Survey Manual, 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. English. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1918-19. Foolscap folio. Board. Rs. 2-8. (5 *as.* 6 *p.*).

Subsidiary Jail Manual. Fifteenth list of corrections. Pice 6 (6 *p.*).

Civil Account Code, Volume I. Twenty-fifth list of corrections. As. 2 (6 *p.*).

Madras Forest Manual. Ninth list of correc ons. As. 4 (1 *a.*).

Government of India Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo., 5 ch. 101). Foolscap folio. English. As. 4-6 (6 *p.*).

Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Vol. VII, 1919. Demy 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 9 (7 *as.*).

Handbook of physical activities for Indian Schools by A. G. Norbury, 1920, Re. 1 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of Public Works Department, corrected up to 31st December 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8 (3 *as.*)

General List of Rangers of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st January 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

India Act XX of 1919.—Arms (Amendment). Oriya. Foolscap folio. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XXIII of 1919.—Cinematograph (Amendment). Oriya. Foolscap folio. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XXIV of 1919. Indian Companies Restriction (Repealing). Foolscap folio. Oriya. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XXVI of 1919.—Paper Currency (Amendment). Oriya. Foolscap folio. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT I OF 1920. Indian Steamships (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Price 2 (2 p.).
INDIA ACT II OF 1920. Indian Army (Amendment). Foolscap folio. English. Price 2 (2 p.).
ORDINANCE No. I OF 1920. Treaty of peace made at Versailles on 28th June 1919. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. Each Price 2 (2 p.).
MADRAS ACT I OF 1920. Malabar Land Registration Amendment. Tamil and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each Price 2 (2 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF 'LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1919. Royal 8vo. As. 4-6 (4 a.).
ADDENDA AT CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917), LIST No. 1, DATED 30TH JUNE 1919. As. 2-6 (2 a.).
UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. Boards. Rs. 2 (2 s.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for the post of a temporary draftsman on Rs 40 per mensem for one year from 1st March 1920. Persons with Forest office experience will be preferred. The post is likely to be made permanent on Rs. 50—2½—50. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach this office on or before 15th April 1920.

The applicants should state age and examinations passed.

Vizagapatam, 24th February 1920. A. RAJU NAYAKAR, *District Forest Officer.*

WANTED a temporary trainer on Rs. 20 per mensem with war allowance for a period of nine months in the office of the undersigned. None but qualified men need apply.

Vellore, 25th February 1920. P. V. GEORGE, *Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from Graduates who are within twenty-five years of age and whose optional language is Telugu for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in the Anantapur District. Testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

Anantapur, 25th February 1920. T. RAGHAVIAH, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified S.S.L.C. holders who have obtained 40 per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in Mathematics for clerical appointments in the scale on Rs. 20 plus 10. Preference will be given to those who possess a fair knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. The vacancies will last long and are likely to become permanent. A good knowledge of Tamil is essential. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 24th March 1920.

District Munsif's Court, Udumalpet, 2nd March 1920. A. NARAYANA SARMA, *Acting District Munsif.*

APPLICATIONS from graduates in the form below are invited for posts of clerks on Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 in this office. Preference will be given to men possessing office experience.

(1) Name, (2) age and class of community, (3) examinations passed, general and technical, (4) vernacular languages known, (5) present employment, with salary and (6) minimum salary required.

Madras, 2nd March 1920. R. LITTLEHAILES, *Director of Public Instruction.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-overseer in Bezwada division of the district on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem for a period of three months. The selected candidate should be ready to join the appointment before the end of this month.

Masulipatam, 4th March 1920. P. L. MOORE, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies on Rs. 20 and above in the office of the undersigned and in those of the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates from candidates qualified under the examination rules according to the Public Service Notification. Holders of Secondary School-Leaving certificates should have

obtained at the Public Examination marks not less than the Presidency Average in English and two Optional subjects and should have bestowed proper attention to the B Group subjects. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Book should be submitted along with the applications for reference and return.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
4th March 1920.

P. C. DUFT,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from the candidates who possess Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and who have also passed Typewriting, Elementary grade, for the post of a Typist on Rs. 20—1—25 with usual local allowance of Rs. 10 in the District Forest Office at Tirupattur. The vacancy is a long standing one and is likely to become permanent.

Vellore, 7th March 1920.

V. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, West Vellore.

APPLICATIONS are invited from school final candidates whose vernacular is Telugu for the posts of acting clerks in the Revenue Divisional Office, Koilkuntla and Allagadda. They will be kept on till they are confirmed. Specimen of handwriting in English and Telugu should be submitted along with their applications, together with a copy of the marks obtained in each of the subjects A, B and C groups.

Koilkuntla, 7th March 1920.

M. NARASIMHAM,
Deputy Collector.

WANTED two temporary Lower Subordinates on Rs. 30 each—

(1) for the Drawing section of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, Vellore, and

(2) for the Drawing section of the Coimbatore division, Coimbatore.

Applications from duly qualified men with testimonials, if any, should be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 9th March 1920.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

WANTED applications from a passed Lower Subordinate of the College of Engineering, Madras, for Temporary Surveyors' posts in this division on Rs. 70 per measem. The temporary appointments are likely to last as long as this division exists. None but passed men need apply.

Vellore, 9th March 1920.

P. V. MANICKAM NAYAKAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, IV Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates who have passed Accountant Test Examination for an Accountant's post on Rs. 30–2–40 (annual) in the Government Fisheries Office, Calicut. The post is permanent one and the selected candidate will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

Applications accompanied with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 1st April 1920.

Calicut, 10th March 1920.

V. GOVINDAN,
Assistant Director, Govt. Fisheries (Coast).

APPLICATIONS are invited from S.S.L.C. holders who have obtained not less than 40 per cent of the marks in English in the Public examination or as a result of moderation and who have passed at least the Elementary Examination in Typewriting for the post of a clerk in this court on Rs 20 plus Rs. 6 as local allowance. The vacancy is at present a sub. *pro tem.* one and is likely to become permanent. The selected candidate should also be able to handle the Typewriting machine of the Court (Yost No 20). Preference will be given to men with experience in the fair copying branch of the Judicial department.

Negapatam, 11th March 1920.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated Sanitary Inspectors for the posts of Sanitary Inspectors in the unions of Gooty, Uravakonda, Guntakal and Tadpatri on Rs. 30 per mensem.

Applications with testimonials should be sent to the President, Taluk Board, Gooty.

Gooty Taluk Board's Office,
11th March 1920.

G. LAKSHMAN REDDI,
Vice President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Upper Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Minor Irrigation Overseer in the Madgole estate which is now under the management of the Court of Wards. The post carries a salary of Rs. 120 per mensem with the usual travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to candidates whose optional language is Telugu and who already possess good experience. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 1st April 1920 and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and previous appointment orders, if any.

2. The applicants should, if so desired by the Collector, be prepared to go him at their expenses prior to appointment.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
12th March 1920.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
Collector and Agent to the Court of Wards.

APPLICATIONS are invited for acting posts of clerks in the Registration Department in the district of Cuddapah. None but candidates who have passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and whose vernacular is Telugu need apply.

2. Specimen of Telugu and English handwriting should be submitted along with their applications with the following information :—

(i) Name in full, (ii) caste, sect and relationship in the district, and address, (iii) educational qualifications with vernaculars known, (iv) district and taluk where landed property if any is held, (v) number of marks obtained in groups A, B and C in the school examination and public examinations, the moderated marks and the Presidency average as well as the name of the school from which, and the year in which they passed out, and (vi) age

3. The posts will carry a pay of Rs. 20 with an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A. ANNAJI RAO,
Registrar.

12th March 1920.

APPLICATIONS are invited before 15th of April 1920 from candidates who have passed the S S L C. examination for appointments of temporary clerks in the Executive Engineer's office at Cuddapah on a salary of Rs 30 including all allowances. The appointments are expected to last for one year and are likely to continue thereafter also. Applicants should state in their applications the percentage of marks obtained by them in the public examination in the various subjects.

V. T. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Cuddapah, 13th March 1920.

WANTED a capable shorthand writer and typist. Minimum qualifications S S L C. Certificate and a pass in the advanced grade in shorthand. Apply sharp to Director of Industries, Madras

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 13th March 1920.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 7th April, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Madras, 3rd March 1920. L. D. SWAMIKANNU.

On or before 30th April, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof

Palamcottah, 3rd March 1920. J. THEOGARAJA PILLAI.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the 26th section of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the local Government for a license directing an association under the name of 'The Manthyam Viraswami Middle School Association, Palacole,' to be registered with limited liability but without the addition of the word 'Limited' to its name.

The objects for which the association is proposed to be established are to establish a school in order to impart instructions in Telugu, Sanskrit and English literature, Science and Arts and to do all that is necessary to attain this object. The other objects of the association are set out in the memorandum of association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the Association, Palacole, Narasapur taluk, Kistna district.

Notice is hereby given that any person, company or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government on or before the 10th April 1920 by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Judicial) Department.

Dated this 7th day of February 1920.

S. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government, Home Department.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SCHRADER (DECEASED).

THE Administrator General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 24th February 1920, the estate of George Schrader, deceased, late Engine-Driver, Mesopotamia Railways, Kut, formerly of Guntakal, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 14th February 1920 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the 4th April 1920 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

Madras, 28th February 1920

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Friday the 26th March 1920, at 3 p.m., at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, for transacting the following business :—

(1) Adopting the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1919.
(2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.
(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

Post Box No. 56, Madras,
16th March 1920.

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

TAKE notice that Makineni Perayya has filed an insolvency petition No. 53 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Guntur, requesting the court to declare (1) Bandarupalli Pullayya, (2) Bandarupalli Venkatappayya, and (3) Bandarupalli Venkatakrishnayya as insolvents. The said petition stands posted to 7th April 1920 for objections.

Guntur, 21st February 1920.

V. SUBBA RAO,
Vakil for co-petitioners.

I P. No. 8 of 1920 of the District Court, Guntur, filed by creditors, Jannalagadda Venkataramayya and Kandriga Venkatappayya, to adjudicate Kommuri Nagabhushanam of Krapa insolvent, stands posted to 31st March 1920 for hearing. Those who oppose may appear before the said court on that day.

Guntur, 11th March 1920.

M. C. SESHAYYA, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for Petitioner.

MUTHUSWAMI PILLAI, son of Narayanaswami Pillai of Kattupalloor, has presented an application I P. No. 1 of 1920 on the file of Trichinopoly District Court and the petition comes on for hearing in the Official Receiver's Court on 25th March 1920.

Trichinopoly, 8th March 1920.

S. VENKOBA RAO,
Vakil.

MUTHUKARUPPA THEVAN, Vandikara street, Worier, has applied to be adjudicated insolvent in I.P. No. 7 of 1920 and the same is posted to 26th March 1920 before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly, 11th March 1920.

R. N. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Pleader.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTERS.

1920.	Barometer reduced to 32°F.	Thermometers: Corrected daily means. Dep.	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum heat in vacuo	Wind: Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather
March.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs.	
8th Mon. ..	29·955	82·1	70·2	89·0	75·3	154·6	76	S.E. by S.	135	..	18	9·8	Fine.
9th Tues. ..	·936	82·4	75·4	90·4	76·3	156·5	73	S.E. by S.	111	..	18	9·7	Do
10th Wed. ..	·914	82·6	75·4	90·0	72·5	152·6	78	S.E. by S.	86	..	16	9·5	Do.
11th Thurs. ..	·891	81·8	74·6	89·6	73·3	150·7	78	S.E. by S.	74	..	6	9·5	Do
12th Fri. ..	·879	81·8	76·2	91·0	72·1	153·6	74	S.E. by S.	78	..	8	9·1	Do
13th Sat. ..	·846	81·9	75·1	89·2	73·2	150·4	73	S.S.E.	82	..	25	8·3	Do.
14th Sun.	·878	81·1	76·8	89·4	71·6	151·7	72	S.E. by S.	·116	..	6	9·7	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 0·68 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·24 inches.

Madras Observatory,
15th March 1920.

E. BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1920. [Price, 2 annas.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY 1920.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

No.	Name.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Madras Plains.																					
1	Kasaipuram																					
2	Sirnia																					
3	Attia																					
4	Pattiyapuram																					
5	Kandiba																					
6	Chavadi																					
7	Gopalpur																					
8	Pachampet																					
9	Tekchapuram																					
10	Sampatti																					
11	Pinnai																					
12	Tirupati																					
13	Narayanapuram																					
14	Gangayatam																					
15	Chittavan																					
16	Perumandi																					
	District Normal																					
	Kilis																					
17	Darmapatti																					
18	Kallarai																					
19	G. Pasupati																					
20	R. Dharmapuri																					
21	Sirumia																					
	District Normal																					
	Lower																					
22	Nannilatpur																					
23	Jeppore																					
24	Kondal																					
25	Malaipatti																					
26	Padai																					
27	Pennagiri																					
28	Kayaghatta																					
29	Hanumantapatta																					
30	Gangavar																					
	District Normal																					
	Upper																					
31	Pattadiyam																					
32	Pallavadi																					
33	Bobbili																					
34	Salura																					
35	Srinpathirapuram																					
36	Chipurupalle																					
37	Bapatla																					
38	Vizianagram																					
39	Srungavarapukota																					
40	Chodavaram																					
41	Narasannapeta																					
42	Kotapalli																					
43	Jaggiahpeta																					
44	Vijayawada																					
45	Bandarupalli																					
46	Avanigadda																					
47	Pedanandipadu																					
48	Peddamandadam																					
	District Normal																					
	Godavari																					
49	Ellore																					
50	Chintalapudi																					
51	Polavaram																					
52	Chodavaram																					
53	Yellavaram																					
54	Tuni																					
55	Pithapuram																					
56	Pattipadu																					
57	Peddapuram																					
58	Rajahmundry																					
59	Aluvar																					
60	Ramachandrapuram																					
61	Cocanada																					
62	Cortlam																					
63	Mummidivaram																					
64	Kotapeta																					
65	Amalapuram																					
66	Razoles																					
67	Rikkarala																					
	District Normal																					
	Kistna.																					
68	Pamarru																					
69	Nandigama																					
70	Mandapam																					
71	Bezwada																					
72	Pamarru																					
73	Kistnur																					
74	Gudivada																					
75	Gannavaram																					
76	Tsrod																					
77	Tiruvur																					
78	Nuzvidu																					
79	Jaggayyapet																					
80	Nandigama																					
81	Kistna																					
82	Chintalapudi																					
83	Kovvur																					
84	Penumad																					
85	Tanuku																					
86	Peddapalli																					
87	Tadepalligudem																					
88	Narasapur																					
	District Normal																					

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920.

II-Sup.-2

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920—*cont.*

Station.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Departure from normal.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.
Ganjam District Normal.							
1 Ganjam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
2 Berhampore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
3 Bobbili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
4 Tekkali	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
5 Narasannapeta	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
6 Srikakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
7 Palkonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
8 Parlakimedi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
9 Chicacole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
10 Gunupur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
11 Rayagada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
12 Vizianagaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
13 Bimlipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
14 Anakapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
15 Chodavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
16 Yellamanchili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
17 Narsipatam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
Godavari District Normal.							
1 Akkiraju	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
2 Bhimavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
3 Cocanada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
4 Peddapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
5 Ramachandrapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
6 Rampachodavaram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
7 Razole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
8 Samalkot	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
9 Tuni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
10 Yanam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
11 Amalapuram	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
12 Kakinada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
13 Nidadavole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
14 Narsapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
15 Tuni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
Kistna District Normal.							
1 Bandar	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
2 Kaikalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
3 Akkipalli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
4 Pedaparupudi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
5 Kothapatnam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
6 Tiruvallur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
7 Gudivada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
8 Gudlavalleru	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
9 Kanuru	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
10 Kondapalli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
11 Machilipatnam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
12 Nandigama	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
13 Nuzvid	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
14 Pamidimukkala	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
15 Pedana	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
16 Repalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
17 Sattenapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
18 Vijayawada	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
Guntur District Normal.							
1 Bapatla	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
2 Chilakaluripet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
3 Guntur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
4 Kollipara	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
5 Mangalagiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
6 Ongole	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
7 Parchur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
8 Ponnur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
9 Repalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
10 Sattenapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
11 Tenali	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
12 Vinukonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
13 Vuyyuru	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
Nellore District Normal.							
1 Atmakur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
2 Udayagiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
3 Gudur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
4 Podili	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
5 Darsi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
6 Kanigiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
7 Kandukur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
8 Kavali	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
9 Nellore	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
10 Rapur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
11 Sullurpet	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
12 Venkatagiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
Cuddapah District Normal.							
1 Badvel	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
2 Cuddapah	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
3 Jammalamadugu	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
4 Kadiri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
5 Kalyandrug	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
6 Madakasira	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
7 Penukonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
8 Proddatur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
9 Pulivendla	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
10 Rayadrug	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
11 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
12 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
13 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
14 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
15 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
16 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
17 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
18 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
19 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
20 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
21 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
22 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
23 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
24 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
25 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
26 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
27 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
28 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
29 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
30 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
31 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
32 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
33 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
34 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
35 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
36 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
37 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
38 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
39 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
40 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
41 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
42 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
43 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
44 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
45 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
46 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
47 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
48 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
49 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
50 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
51 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
52 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
53 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
54 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
55 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
56 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
57 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
58 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
59 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
60 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
61 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
62 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
63 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
64 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
65 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
66 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
67 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
68 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
69 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
70 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
71 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
72 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
73 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
74 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
75 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
76 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
77 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
78 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
79 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
80 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
81 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
82 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
83 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
84 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
85 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
86 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
87 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
88 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
89 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
90 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
91 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
92 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
93 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
94 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
95 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
96 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
97 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
98 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
99 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0
100 Tadpatri	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

No.	District.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	South Arcot—contd.	Nemanikuppam (Parish Bldg.)	1·00	1·70	0·05	0·52	0·10	0·15	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Cuddalore	1·70	2·00	2·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Manamedu	3·5	4·00	1·70		0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Panruti	2·35	2·00	0·55	0·01	0·11	—	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5		Tittakudi				1·45	0·43	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6		Vridhachalam	1·65	2·00	1·00	0·01	0·20	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7		Kallakurichi	2·20	2·00	1·10	0·01	0·01	0·17	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8		Chinnasalem	2·75	2·65	0·45	0·80	0·10	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9		Tirukoilur	1·00	2·15	1·10	0·15	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		"																				
		"																				
		District Normal	1·18	2·79	0·54	0·06	0·05	0·21	0·06	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Tanjore	Tanjore	1·00	0·50	0·24	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Nedumarai	1·05	1·20	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Vaigaipur	0·05	—	0·07	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Mangalam	0·01	0·70	0·11		0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—
5		Kumbakonam	0·10	1·25	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6		Papanasam	0·05	1·54	0·10		0·07	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—
7		Ullikudi	0·00	1·05	0·00		0·00															
8		Nedumbal	0·40	1·50	0·05		0·00															
9		Nannilam	0·00	0·00	0·00		0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·43	—	—	—	—	—	—
10		Tiruvidaimarudur	0·00	0·00	0·00		0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·40	—	—	—	—	—	—
11		Nannilam	0·00	0·00	0·00		0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·38	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Tirupanandal	0·10	1·03	0·03		0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—
13		Veppanthattai	1·10	1·10																		
14		Tiruvarur (parish)	0·00	1·01	0·00		0·00															
15		Nannilam	0·00	1·05	0·00																	
16		Mannargudi	0·00	0·00	0·00																	
17		Nidamangalam	0·07	0·00	0·00		0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—
18		Tiruvadi	0·00	1·01	1·01		0·01															
19		Tiruthuraipundi	1·01	1·17			0·15															
20		Tanjore	0·00	1·07	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—
21		Vallam	0·01	1·45	0·00		0·05															
22		Pattukkottai	0·01	0·87	0·04		0·10															
23		Adiramapattinam	0·01	1·53	0·00		0·07															
24		Kattumannarkudi	0·00	0·00	0·04		0·01															
25		Aranthangi	0·00	0·00	0·00		0·00															
		District Normal	0·05	1·31	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·05	0·07	0·04	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Trichinopoly	Musiri	1·00	0·70	0·01	0·10	0·00	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Turaiyur	1·00	1·70	0·11	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Uppiliyapuram	0·10	0·50	0·05	0·00	0·01	—	0·05	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Srirangam	0·00	0·01	0·05		0·00															
5		Trichinopoly	1·05	0·00	0·05	0·04	0·07	0·05	0·00	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6		Lalgudi	0·01	1·20	1·04																	
7		Turaiyur	0·01	1·20	1·02	0·01	0·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8		Kulittalai	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9		Manapparai	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10		Thuraiyur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11		Marungapuri	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Manna	0·01	0·00	0·00																	
13		Ayankudi	0·00	0·00	0·01																	
14		Sharangapani	0·01	0·01	0·01		—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		District Normal	1·05	1·24	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·10	0·05	0·07	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Polakkottai State	Pudukkottai	0·17	1·01	0·07	0·00																
2		Alangudi	0·00	1·10	0·00																	
3		Karambakudi	0·05	1·21	0·05	0·00	—	—	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Tirumayam	0·10	1·40	0·10	0·01																
5		Kodumbal	0·15	0·01	0·05																	
6		Melattur	0·10	1·00	1·05																	
7		Viralimalai	0·07	1·01	1·11																	
8		Odaipatti	0·01	1·00	0·01	0·05																
9		Annavasal	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·01																
10		Perambanvur	0·00	1·00	0·05	0·10	0·05	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11		Annavasal	0·01	0·05	0·00	0·00																
		District Normal	0·00	1·10	0·07	0·01	0	0·10	0·00	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Madura	Nathan	0·15	0·10	0·01	0·15	0·00	0·00	0·01	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2		Palni	0·00	1·30	0·05	0·10	0·10	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3		Periyakulam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Madura	0·00	0·01	0·10	0·00	—	—	0·01	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5		Peraiyur	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6		Tirumangalam	0·00	1·30	—	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7		Melurpatti	0·00	1·00	0·10	0·07	—	—	0·01	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8		Tirumangalam	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·00	—	—	0·10	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9		Sedapatti	0·00	1·01	0·01	0·01																
10		Usilampatti	0·00	1·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11		Vadipatti	0·00	1·05	1·00	0·00	—	—	0·10	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		Nilakkottai	0·00	1·05	1·05	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13		Dindigul	0·00	0·05	1·05	0·00	0·01	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14		Vedasandur	0·00	0·00	0·01	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15		Oddanchatram	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16		Palni	0·00	0·00	1·01	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		District Normal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Ramnad	Ramnad	1·00	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		District Normal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920—cont.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920—*cont.*

10	11	24	25	26	27	16	17	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	Station.	Remarks.
												Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to end.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.		
																	Thottakkudiyiruppu	
																	Vellanam	
																	Tirukkalur	
																	Uruvaiyaru	
																	Tiruvadi	
																	Tiruppalaiyam	
																	Mahanadam	
																	Tiruvaiyaru	
																	Manachanallur	
																	Kannanur	
																	Pachur	
																	Mavadikuppam	
																	Alagiya Manavalam	
																	Mutturaipalayam	
																	Kumbakonam	
																	Anaipadi	
																	Tirupanandal	
																	Varagur	
																	Sivarajapuram	
																	Sivakasi	
																	Virudhunagar	
																	Sattur	
																	District Normal	
																	Vilinkkam	
																	Arcadi	
																	Vellavedu	
																	Gudiyattam	
																	Kaveripattanam	
																	Krishnagiri	
																	Rayakottai	
																	Tirupattur	
																	Vaniyambadi	
																	Ambur	
																	Tirupattur	
																	Vellore	
																	Arcot	
																	Kalavai	
																	Ranipet	
																	Walajapet	
																	Sholinghur	
																	Tirutani	
																	Tiruvallur	
																	Poonamallee	
																	Kattivakkam	
																	Ponneri	
																	Gummidipundi	
																	Tiruvellavedu	
																	District Normal	
																	Chingleput	
																	Maraimalai Nagar	
																	Madras	
																	Saidapet (Pulicat)	
																	Kanchipuram	
																	Perumbakkam (Chingleput).	
																	Tambaram	
																	Division Normal	
																	Malayarasur	
																	Perur	
																	Alandur (P. W. D. Office	
																	Perumpakkam (Chingleput).	
																	Tiruvallipuram	
																	Karikal (Theppakulam).	
																	Arimalam	
																	Nannilam	
																	Tiruvarur (Meteorological)	
																	Nidamangalam	
																	Kodavasal	
																	Mannargudi	
																	Koradacheri	
																	Tiruthuraipundi	
																	Kumbakonam (Collectorate).	
																	Papanasam	
																	Kodaveri	
																	Kallanai	
																	Mayuram (Sub-Collector's Office).	
																	Sirkali	
																	Chidambaram	
																	Porto Novo	
																	Vriddhachalam	
																	District Normal	
																	Chidambaram	
																	Virapandi	
																	Mayuram	
																	Sirkali	
																	Kollidam (Chidambaram).	
																	Porto Novo (Chidambaram).	
																	Chidambaram	
																	Division Normal	
																	Mayuram	
																	Porur	
																	Alangudi (P. W. D. Office	
																	Peravurani (Mannargudi).	
																	Tiruppattur	
																	Karikal (Theppakulam).	
																	Arimalam	
																	Nannilam	
																	Tiruvarur (Meteorological)	
																	Nidamangalam	
																	Kodavasal	
																	Mannargudi	
																	Koradacheri	
																	Tiruthuraipundi	
																	Kumbakonam (Collectorate).	
																	Papanasam	
																	Kodaveri	
																	Kallanai	
																	Mayuram (Sub-Collector's Office).	
																	Sirkali	
																	Chidambaram	
																	Porto Novo

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920—*cont.*

Stations.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.	Actual number of rainy days in the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Actual rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to 31st.	Total rainfall in the month.	Departure from normal.	Stations.
Division Normal.	1·4	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	
Anjengo	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	1
Attingal (Chirayinkil)	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	2
Nedumangad	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	3
Trivandrum	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	4
Parassala	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	5
Neyyattinkara	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	6
Pesalai	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	7
Division Normal.	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	
Cochin	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	8
Cochin Harbour	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	9
P. W. Channel (Main line).	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	10
Mulayam	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	11
Kodungallur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	12
Porka Dam	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	13
Chowghat	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	14
Talikulam	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	15
Talikulam Bridge	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	16
Ponnani	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	17
Kozhikode (Vlia canode).	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	18
Mahé	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	19
Mahéswaram	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	20
Thalassery	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	21
Tellicherry	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	22
Cannanore	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	23
Kasaragod	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	24
Division Normal.	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	
Mangalore	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	25
Kundapur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	26
Honnavar	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	27
Karwar	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	28
Kumta	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	29
Ankola	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	30
Sirsi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	31
Yellapur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	32
Mundgod	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	33
Hangal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	34
Haveri	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	35
Ranibennur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	36
Byadgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	37
Hirekerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	38
Shiggaon	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	39
Savanur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	40
Kundgol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	41
Dharwar	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	42
Kalghatgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	43
Hubli	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	44
Kundgol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	45
Gadag	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	46
Nargund	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	47
Ron	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	48
Gokak	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	49
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	50
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	51
Bijapur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	52
Indi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	53
Sindgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	54
Muddebihal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	55
Basavana Bagevadi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	56
Tekkalkota	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	57
Hungund	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	58
Gudur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	59
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	60
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	61
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	62
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	63
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	64
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	65
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	66
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	67
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	68
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	69
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	70
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	71
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	72
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	73
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	74
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	75
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	76
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	77
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	78
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	79
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	80
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	81
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	82
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	83
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	84
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	85
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	86
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	87
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	88
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	89
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	90
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	91
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	92
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	93
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	94
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	95
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	96
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	97
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	98
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	99
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	100
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	101
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	102
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	103
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	104
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	105
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	106
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	107
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	108
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	109
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	110
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	111
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	112
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	113
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	114
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	115
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	116
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	117
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	118
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	119
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	120
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	121
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	122
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	123
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	124
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	125
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	126
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	127
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	128
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	129
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	130
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	131
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	132
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	133
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	134
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	135
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	136
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	137
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	138
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	139
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	140
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	141
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	142
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	143
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	144
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	145
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	146
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	147
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	148
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	149
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	150
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	151
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	152
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	153
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	154
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	155
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	156
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	157
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	158
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	159
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	160
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	161
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	162
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	163
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	164
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	165
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	166
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	167
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	168
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	169
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	170
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	171
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	172
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	173
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	174
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	175
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	176
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	177
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	178
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	179
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	180
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	181
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	182
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	183
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	184
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	185
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	186
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	187
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	188
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	189
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	190
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	191
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	192
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	193
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	194
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	195
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	196
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	197
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	198
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	199
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	200
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	201
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	202
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	203
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	204
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	205
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	206
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	207
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	208
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	209
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	210
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	211
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	212
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	213
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	214
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	215
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	216
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	217
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	218
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	219
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	220
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	221
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	222
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	223
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	224
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	225
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	226
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	227
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	228
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	229
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	230
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	231
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	232
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	233
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	234
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	235
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	236
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	237
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	238
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	239
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	240
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	241
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	242
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	243
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	244
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	245
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	246
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	247
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	248
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	249
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	250
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	251
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	252
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	253
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	254
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	255
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	256
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	257
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	258
Kerur	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	259
Bagalkot	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	260
Badami	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	261
Kaladgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	262
Guledgudd	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	263
Terdal	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	264
Jamkhandi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	265
Bilgi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	266
Rabkavi	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	−0·20	267
Mudhol	1·2	0	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920—*cont.*

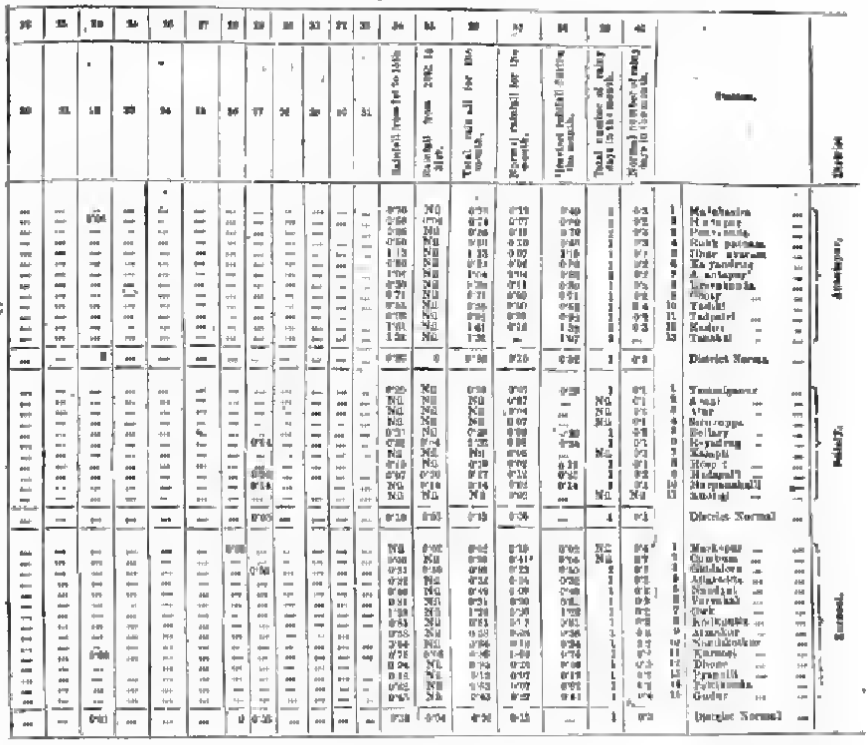
* These figures are with reference to 15 P. M. 24th (24th) 25th (25th) = 24th

Daily Rainfall recorded in the - -

No.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Trichinopoly.																				
1	Kadalur	0·00	0·15	0·05	0·45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Ilandaiyur	0·00	—	0·10	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Perambalur	0·00	—	0·15	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Kulumani	0·00	—	0·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Dharmanallur	0·00	—	—	1·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kallakudi	0·00	—	—	0·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Ayanimur	0·00	—	0·20	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Trichinopoly	0·00	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Gondy	0·00	—	—	0·71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Vaiyali	0·00	—	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Lalgudi	0·00	—	—	0·60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Andanallur	0·00	0·15	—	1·50	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Kadavur	0·00	—	0·15	3·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Manachanallur	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	District Normal	0·00	0·02	0·11	0·67	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Salem.																				
1	Tiruchengodu	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
2	Adanur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
3	Salem	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
4	Yercaud	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
5	Omalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
6	Mettur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
7	Hogenakal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
8	Harur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
9	Hariyanahalli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
10	Kaveripatnam	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	District Normal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Kurnool.																				
1	Nandyal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
2	Cumbum	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
3	Giddalur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
4	Allagadda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
5	Banaganapalle	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
6	Nandikotkur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
7	Owk	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
8	Koilkuntla	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
9	Atmakur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
10	Nandikotkur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
11	Kurnool	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
12	Adoni	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
13	Yemmiganur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
14	Pattikonda	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
15	Yemmiganur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
16	Owk	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	District Normal	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Madras Observatory,
20th February 1919.

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1920—cont.



E. BARNES,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1920. [Price, 4 *annas*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1920.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 13th March 1920.—Week generally rainless. Standing crops fair generally Harvested paddy and dry crops; outturn generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices show tendency to fall. Prospects fair generally.

BOARD, REVENUE SETTLEMENT, MADRAS,
16th *March* 1920.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda 44·60 feet, Surada 27·45 feet. Transplantation of ragi and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, redgram, greengram, horsegram, blackgram and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of greengram and transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, sugarcane, chillies, paddy and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 0·3 foot below anicut. Sowing of gingelly, transplantation of paddy and weeding, proceeding in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested chillies; outturn poor to fair; cotton, fair; and sugarcane and tobacco, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in one taluk and one division; fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply scanty for paddy crop in parts. Kistna 2 feet below anicut. Transplantation proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but castors and grams generally bad. Harvested sugarcane, ragi, tobacco and chillies; outturn fair; paddy poor; and horsegram and castors bad Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder available. Employment generally available except in two taluks. Grain stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects generally fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops red gram and castors bad in parts owing to insect pests; others generally fair. Harvested tobacco, chillies, maize and ragi; outturn poor to fair; redgram and bengalgram bad to poor; cotton, horsegram and greengram, bad to fair; coriander and cholam, poor; castors, bad; sugarcane, fair; and ragi, poor to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flowing. Tungabhadra 4·27 feet below sluice. Sunkesula anicut average discharge 838 cusecs. Transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested dry crops; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but cotton and white cholam affected by insect pests in parts of two taluks. Harvested sugarcane, castor, cotton, cholam and korra, outturn fair; bengalgram, pulses, paddy and wheat, poor. Pasture scarce; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Harvest nil. Pasture nil; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and manuring; transplantation and weeding of second crop paddy in progress. Standing crops fair, but second crop paddy affected by disease in parts of one taluk. Harvested ragi, bengalgram and horsegram; outturn fair; paddy, korra and sugarcane, fair to normal; cholam, cotton and castor, poor to fair; pulses poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks, foot-and-mouth disease in parts of two taluks and disease (unspecified) in parts of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, korra, gingelly, jonna, indigo, tobacco and picking cotton in parts and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram, redgram, bengalgram, castor, cotton and turmeric; outturn fair to normal; pulses, poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient, but there is demand for imported rice. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Flow near the Nellore and Sangam anicuts nil. Supply at the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn bad to normal. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in three villages and disease (unspecified) in two others. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing; transplantation and weeding are going on for the second crop cultivation. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease (unspecified) prevails in parts of six taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks—rice sufficient, but ragi insufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of paddy, groundnut, cumbu and ragi; transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, saraga, cumbu, gingelly and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks. Prospects generally good.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, gingelly, and groundnut, planting of sugarcane, transplantation of paddy, ragi and chillies and weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy affected by blast in parts of three taluks and one division. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, arika and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one division and two taluks. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, transplantation of paddy, ragi and tobacco and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair, but paddy in parts of one division diseased. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, horsegram and tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in a few taluks. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of five taluks. Sowing of paddy and transplantation of ragi under wells and channels proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, outturn fair; cumbu, grams and dholl, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam and ragi in garden lands proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn normal; sugarcane, fair to normal; horsegram, cotton and chillies, fair. Pasture scanty except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the Grand Anicut nil. Sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplantation of paddy, tobacco and plantain proceeding. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, chillies, tobacco, horsegram, dholl, cumbu, ragi and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Coleroon at the Lower Anicut was 4·2 feet in each. Sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

(Report not received.)

MADURA.

[Report not received.]

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in two divisions. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu and gingelly; transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested paddy, groundnut, cumbu, ragi, varagu, samwa millet and chillies; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cumbu and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of dry lands in progress in parts. Standing crops nil. Harvested second crop paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally satisfactory, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for present requirements. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of third crop paddy almost completed. Standing crops good. Harvested second-crop paddy; outturn poor to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvests over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation proceeding. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, weeding and pruning, proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1920.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.												Districts.
	In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.			
	1920.	Average of 25 years ending 1918.	1919.	Average of 25 years ending 1918.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.	Last week.	This week.	
Circars. Ganjam	0·5	0·1	51·0	47·0	8·0	4·8	5·2	15·2	9·7	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam
Vizagapatam A.	..	0·2	45·0	38·7	5·0	4·4	4·4	16·3	7·1	7·1	..	6·8	6·6	14·6	6·6	6·6	Vizagapatam
L.	0·2	0·1	44·8	39·3													
Godavari	..	..	51·2	30·7	6·2	4·7	4·8	14·5	7·2	7·5	10·0	6·0	6·8	..	7·8	7·8	Godavari
Kistna	..	0·1	49·8	32·8	6·8	4·8	4·8	14·5	6·2	6·0	12·6	6·4	5·4	..	6·0	6·6	Kistna
Guntur	..	0·1	28·0	31·6	6·2	4·6	4·4	..	4·8	4·6	13·0	6·0	6·0	13·5	6·0	5·4	Guntur
Deccan. Kurnool	0·1	0·1	23·6	23·6	4·6	3·6	4·1	..	3·7	3·1	13·0	6·5	5·9	12·0	(a)5·5	5·7	Kurnool
Bangalore rails	..	† 5·3	39·0	†23·7	..	3·6	3·5	..	..	..	..	6·5	7·0	..	5·5	(b)	Bangalore rails
Bellary	..	0·1	27·1	22·6	7·8	5·0	3·7	..	5·5	6·0	10·0	(a)5·8	5·0	..	..	..	Bellary
Sandur	..	..	43·4	†26·0	..	3·6	3·5	..	..	..	..	6·2	6·4	..	5·7	6·7	Sandur
Anantapur	..	0·1	29·5	21·4	6·2	4·0	4·1	15·7	9·1	9·1	14·3	6·3	6·5	14·9	6·0	6·0	Anantapur
Cuddapah	..	0·1	34·3	29·1	6·2	6·0	6·0	14·7	8·7	5·6	14·7	6·7	5·8	14·0	6·7	6·7	Cuddapah
Carnatic. Nellore	..	0·1	30·0	33·4	6·2	4·7	4·7	14·3	6·0	6·0	13·1	6·3	5·2	12·0	5·8	5·8	Nellore
Chingleput	..	0·1	31·9	42·4	5·5	5·2	5·1	11·8	5·8	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput
Madras	..	..	55·3	48·7	7·1	4·5	4·6	12·6	5·1	5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
South Arcot	..	0·1	39·5	40·0	6·4	4·7	4·7	13·8	6·1	6·1	..	..	..	11·3	5·6	5·6	South Arcot
Central. Chittoor	..	..	42·0	32·5	6·7	5·8	4·6	13·3	5·2	5·4	..	..	..	13·2	5·6	5·6	Chittoor
North Arcot	..	0·1	49·0	45·3	6·6	4·5	4·6	13·5	5·4	5·1	..	..	..	12·3	6·5	6·6	North Arcot
Salem ..	..	0·1	38·4	34·8	7·6	5·6	6·3	15·7	5·8	5·1	12·0	6·2	5·2	12·6	4·6	5·6	Salem
Coimbatore	..	0·2	47·0	25·6	7·6	5·6	4·1	13·1	6·5	6·6	12·4	5·4	6·5	12·6	4·6	4·6	Coimbatore
Trichinopoly	..	0·1	43·2	31·7	7·6	4·6	4·1	14·2	5·9	5·6	16·6	6·5	7·6	12·6	6·4	6·7	Trichinopoly
South. Tanjore	..	0·1	63·7	42·6	6·1	4·7	4·7	15·7	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	..	7·2	6·2	Tanjore
Pudukkottai	..	0·2	..	31·4	..	4·1	..	..	6·6	..	..	6·6	..	..	7·5	..	Pudukkottai
Madura	..	0·2	..	29·6	6·4	4·2	..	18·6	5·7	..	11·7	6·1	..	11·1	5·1	..	Madura
Ramnad	..	0·1	43·7	24·6	8·6	4·6	4·1	13·6	6·1	6·3	12·5	6·6	6·6	11·5	5·6	6·4	Ramnad
Tinnevelly	0·1	0·3	33·4	28·4	6·6	4·7	4·7	14·4	6·2	6·2	11·7	6·7	6·7	10·5	6·6	6·3	Tinnevelly
West Coast. Malabar	..	0·1	115·1	117·4	8·1	4·1	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar
South Kanara	..	..	110·3	112·3	6·2	4·7	4·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara
Travancore	0·6	0·3	89·7	66·6	..	6·6	5·6	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore
Cochin	..	† 0·2	110·6	†111·5	..	4·6	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin
Hills. The Nilgiris	0·1	0·2	61·1	73·5	7·6	4·5	4·1	..	6·6	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris .. Hills.

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1918-19. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure. (b) Not reported.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 5th February 1920

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WELLINGDON of RAITON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. LITTLEHAILES.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avergal, I.S.O
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, C.I.E. (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Elaya Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr B. Venkatapati Raju.
The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G M Ahmad Tahir Maraikayar Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Simpson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H Thonoms.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Richardson.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arunachalam Pillai.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Chunnatambi Raja.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss.
The Hon'ble Mr H. H. G. Mitchell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetti Garu.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo Garu, Zamindar of Parlakimedi.
The Hon'ble Mr T. Richmond,
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Simpson.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the President announced that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against them :—

The Malabar Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1919, 10th December 1919.

The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1919, 24th December 1919

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the undermentioned Acts, which were passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 19th November 1919, received the assent of the Governor on the dates noted against them :—

The Malabar Land Registration (Amendment) Act, 1919, 29th November 1919.
The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1919, 1st December 1919.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

Regarding the termination of the War.

From the Additional Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home (War) Department, dated 8th December 1919, intimating that the resolution offering to His Majesty the King-Emperor the loyal congratulations of the Council on the victorious termination of the war and the successful conclusion of the treaty has been submitted by the Secretary of State to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Regarding the Madras District Municipalities Bill, 1919.

(i) Replies received in response to G.O. No. 1197 M., dated 12th August 1919, publishing the Bill for public criticism

(ii) Letter from M.R.Ry. T. K. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., President, Ratepayers Association, Tirupati, dated the 22nd November 1919.

(iii) Letter from the South India Industrials, Limited, dated 18th December 1919.

LOYALTY RESOLUTION

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju :—" Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move before this Council runs as follows :—

(a) This Council requests His Excellency the Governor to convey to our beloved Emperor our profound thanks and loyal expression of gratitude for the royal proclamation of the 23rd December 1919 which we regard as Magna-Charta of peoples' rights and privileges and His Majesty's gracious exhortation to all his subjects for co-operation which we cheerfully respond to.

5TH FEBRUARY 1920] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Devadoss.)*

(b) This Council further requests His Excellency the Governor to convey to the British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India our high sense of thankfulness for the great changes effected by the Government of India Act, 1919, and our firm resolve to work it successfully so as to reach the goal of self-government within the empire at an early date.

"Your Excellency, the royal proclamation was hailed with acclamation by the whole of India. All shades of opinion expressed hearty appreciation. His Majesty when visited India as Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to state that sympathy should be the guiding factor in British administration, sympathy with the peoples' hopes and aspirations. Later on, when our Emperor was crowned at Delhi, he gave us an inspiring message of hope for the future progress of India. Now His Majesty has raised the status of India as an equal partner in the British Empire and placed us firmly on the high road to self-government. Would there be any wonder if India to a man hailed the royal message with unbounded gratitude. Perhaps some time will have to elapse before we can be able to truly estimate the momentous results accruing by this gracious proclamation. Thoughtful men have seen the dawn of the nation's progress already, and it may not be long before we enjoy the splendour of noonday. Those of us who are fortunate to live in this interesting period of Indian history naturally wish to live long enough to witness the full realization of our hopes by reaching the goal chalked out to us. The forces which are moulding our nation's destiny should be well understood by Indian statesman to guide them in proper directions so as to secure the welfare of the people concerned undeterred by any other object and unswayed by any other consideration whatsoever. His Majesty by his royal prerogative, to tranquillize the political turmoil in the country, was graciously pleased to grant the general amnesty. To crown all His Majesty exhorted his officers and the people of India to co-operate with one another forgetting and forgiving each other's faults for the harmonious and successful working of the reforms granted to us. Is there any one here or elsewhere who does not cheerfully respond to it? I am sure every Indian and every European, whether official or non-official, would work with mutual trust and confidence the reforms, to achieve the magnificent result foreshadowed in the proclamation. Moreover we shall be very happy to offer our hearty and enthusiastic welcome before this year closes when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales representing his august father comes to our country to convey their good-will and earnest desire to raise the Indian nation to full manhood. Let us not at the same time forget what we owe to British statesmen and more particularly to Mr. Montagu for bringing on the statute book the Reform Act of 1919 amidst much opposition and with full knowledge of sacrificing or the risk of sacrificing the interest of their own kith and kin on humane considerations to secure the progress and welfare of teeming millions in India. We offer our dutiful thanks to the British Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India for all they have done. It only remains for me to add that all of us, to whatever nationality, persuasion or party we belong, should sink our personal differences, give up our prejudices, forget our animosities on the altar of truth and humanity to secure the good of India and Britain. Let us do our duty in safeguarding our British Empire and securing the best interests of India in mutual love and esteem by the removal of all causes for hatred and jealousy till we realize the universal brotherhood of man whoever whenever he may be."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my Honourable friend Mr. Venkatapati Raju. I need not say much on this occasion because our sentiments on this question are so well known and if I make a long speech I would only be repeating what India as a whole has already expressed on this subject. His Imperial Majesty the King is the only connecting force between all the members of the British Empire. Until India is raised to complete self-government and is placed on terms of equality with all the members of the British Empire, His Majesty's personality will continue to be a great bond of cement between India and the other members of the British Empire. So, that is also a great reason why we attach so much importance to any announcement that comes from His Imperial Majesty and this proclamation, as pointed out by my Honourable friend the mover, is regarded as the Magna-Charta of India. We hope that very soon by means of the Reform Act which will be put into force at an early date India will be in a position to be placed on terms of equality with the members of the British Empire. I once more second the resolution so ably moved by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I wish to support the resolution so ably moved by my Honourable friend. We are profoundly thankful to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor for the message of 23rd December. The language in which that message is couched is such that we feel that the King-Emperor is speaking from own heart. It is not a mere language of conventionality but one which was actuated by the purest and noblest of motives. Your Excellency, it is unnecessary for me to say much upon the subject. The whole of India from Comorin to Himalayas feels that its position has been raised by this message in the eyes of the whole world. We are also profoundly thankful for the reforms that have now been installed and which will come into force about the beginning of next year. We are given a substantial measure of reform and we trust that the whole of India will unite in making the Reform Acts a success so that the goal of self government may be attained in due time. With these few words I wish to support the resolution moved."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao; [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.
Mr. Arunmuga Pillai; Mr. Thonger; Mr. Richmond.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, on this resolution I wish to express my views very briefly. As a congressman I welcome every change in the direction so long advocated by the Congress, even though the change now brought about is only a part, a small part of the change advocated. As to the working of the Reforms we are certainly going to work them so far as they are workable and so far as we are allowed to work. As for the royal proclamation, that stands on a higher pedestal. Anything emanating from that source commands our loyal respect and we shall cordially co-operate with all officials and non-officials who will welcome the co-operation and not render it impossible. We feel thankful for the royal declaration of what is the correct attitude of Britain in the matter of Indian Government. In this view myself and those who agree with me heartily support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without adding my own humble tribute of devotion and thanksgiving. The royal proclamation has been acclaimed by the Indian people throughout the length and breadth of our country. It has sent a thrill of joy throughout India. It has profoundly touched the hearts of the people. It has tranquillized the situation beyond all words. It is full of noble sentiments and lofty principles and indicates a liberal policy for the future Government of India. It exhorts officials and non-officials to make the Reform a thorough success. For the first time in the annals of the Indian Empire it lays down the goal of British rule in India, viz., self-government within the empire. It proclaims that the object of the British Government is to infuse a feeling of nationality into the minds of the Indian people and also to raise India in the scale of nations. It lays down that India shall no longer be a subordinate but a partner, an equal partner, in the Commonwealth of the Empire. She was allowed representation in the War and Peace Conferences. As for the Reform Act I have no hesitation to say that it is a very great step forward. India has been shifted from her old moorings and placed on the path of responsible government. For the first time we are receiving a glimpse of parliamentary institutions in India. I remember what Lord Morley said in 1909 that so long as his imagination could reach there was no prospect of transplanting parliamentary institutions into India. Now, my Lord, that has become possible in the course of nine years. It is said 'there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune'. I really believe that there is a tide in the affairs of India of which we have to take full possible advantage. Our future is in our own hands. We hope to muster all our resources whether we are Hindus or Muhammadans, Brahmans or non-Brahmans, moderates or extremists, officials or non-officials, and strive hard to make this gigantic experiment a thorough success to deserve ourselves of better boons in future."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNMUGHA PILLAI:—"'Born in a country where the king has always been held as the vicegerent of God and commanded by my Divine Master to render unto Cæsar all that belongs to Cæsar' it is quite unnecessary on my part to deliver a long speech on this occasion to support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju. The royal proclamation of His Majesty completely shows the deep interest, sincere sympathy and unbounded affection of His Gracious Majesty towards the people of this country. We have always thought and we do always think and we will always do that the command of His Majesty should be obeyed literally. The royal proclamation says that the Reforms are a substantial step in the attainment of self-government and His Majesty's command will be obeyed and it will be the duty of the people of this country to make the Reforms a success.

"His Majesty has told us that the Reforms Act which has received his royal assent is a substantial step towards the progress of India in its attainment of self-government. There is no more discussion about it; His Majesty has said it and it must be so and it is the duty of the people of this country to see that His Majesty's words are justified and to show that we, people of this country are deserving of the confidence and the sympathy which His Majesty has shown towards us. Your Excellency, I do not believe I need say much more except that I heartily support the proposition moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati-Raju."

The Hon'ble Mr F. H. THONGER:—"I wish to associate myself most heartily with a vote of thanks to His Majesty in respect of the proclamation. There is no doubt that it came at the psychological moment as a kind of soothing balm on a troubled atmosphere. I have no doubt that I speak not only for myself but also for others, that whatever our views in the past in connexion with the Reforms scheme have been we shall on His Majesty's invitation do all we can to make it a success realizing the brotherhood that should exist between all classes in India. But when my Honourable friend goes on to thank the British Ministers upon the Reforms scheme, upon their foresight and wisdom in connexion with the Reforms scheme, I should like to suggest that judgment be withheld until we see whether the future confirms the wisdom which I hope has been put into this matter. It very much depends upon us, I admit, whether the Reforms scheme is going to be a success or not and I think that judgment be withheld until we see by practical results whether the British Ministers have acted with foresight in this particular scheme or have gone a little beyond what may be considered to be the wisdom which British Ministers usually manifest."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, I would like to suggest a slight amendment, namely, that the words 'and the Viceroy of India' be added after the words British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I request your Excellency that amendments need not be brought. I earnestly request Honourable Members not to make any

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; His Excellency; Mr. Richmond; Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

amendments here because the particular form of this resolution has after much debate among ourselves been settled. In another Council, I think it was in the Bengal Council, there was a resolution about the Viceroy. Some persons voted for it and some were against it. I need not say what my attitude in the matter is. We need not know what portion should be attributed to the Viceroy in regard to this matter. It is not desirable that we should fight over the question. Let us all be unanimous in this matter. There has been so much of 'give and take' on this very resolution. This was the final shape arrived at after long consultation. I would request that there may be no flaw in this arrangement for unanimity and that the resolution may be unanimously passed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to move an amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I beg to second the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Member please send up his amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I make an appeal to your Excellency?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Let me see the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Would your Excellency permit me to make an appeal in which case I will not be sorry if the Honourable Member moves the amendment?"

The Honourable Member then handed over his amendment to His Excellency the President.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I put the amendment I should like to say just one or two words to the Honourable Members of this Council. Nobody realises more than I the enormous work that His Excellency the Viceroy has done during the last two years with regard to the reforms. Nobody realises more than I the extraordinarily strenuous and difficult time His Excellency the Viceroy had to go through. But we all know and I know very well that there are certain differences of opinion on certain matters that have arisen during the last two years on which individuals generally feel very strongly either one way or the other. For the purpose of not having an acute and unpleasant discussion in this Council I want to suggest to Honourable Members if they will accept the second part of this resolution in these terms—'That this Council further requests His Excellency the Governor to express their high sense of thankfulness for the great changes, etc., date,' leaving out any reference to the British Parliament, to the Secretary of State, or to His Excellency the Viceroy. I think that it will meet the views of the Honourable Members. I think it might save this Council from rather an acrimonious discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency's suggestion is very good and we will accept it. We are thankful for the Government of India Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"I am perfectly willing to adopt that suggestion. If the Secretary of State is put in, then the Viceroy also, I think, should be put in."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"As the mover of the resolution I accept the amendment suggested by your Excellency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am very much obliged to the Honourable Members."

The resolution as amended was put to the vote and carried.

The resolution as finally amended and agreed to was as follows:—

'(*a*) This Council requests His Excellency the Governor to convey to our beloved Emperor our profound thanks and loyal expression of gratitude for the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd December 1919 which we regard as Magna-Charta of peoples' rights and privileges and His Majesty's gracious exhortation to all his subjects for co-operation which we cheerfully respond to.

(*b*) This Council further requests His Excellency the Governor to express its high sense of thankfulness for the great changes effected by the Government of India Act, 1919, and our firm resolve to work it successfully so as to reach the goal of self-government within the empire at an early date.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I go on to the next business I wish to say to Honourable Members that I understand that certain Honourable Members would like to have a discussion at some period with regard to a circular which was issued by the Government as to certain financial resolutions and as to the position the Government took up with regard to those resolutions. I think it would be probably more advantageous if we waited till the end of our ordinary business and then I would give Honourable Members full opportunity of speaking on the subject."

THE AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, with reference to rule 10 of Financial rules, I beg leave to introduce the budget for 1920-21. In this connexion I have already said what I have to say in the Memorandum printed on pages 4-13 of the pamphlet and I am afraid that Honourable Members who have had to read this memorandum may think that I have already said more than enough. I will therefore with your Excellency's permission proceed formally to introduce heads I and 8. Land Revenue on pages 15-17 and as there are no resolutions on those heads I will ask your Excellency's permission to introduce the next item 'Refunds and drawbacks' printed on pages 24-25."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to introduce the heads IV and 6 Stamps, V. and 7. Excise, VIII and 10. Income-tax."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I beg to introduce heads IX. and 11. Forests printed on pages 22-23 of the Draft Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg leave to introduce the heads X. and 12. Registration."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to introduce heads XII. and 13. Interest printed on pages 25-25 on the Draft Financial Statement. The expenditure head 13. Interest, which is explained in paragraph 37, represents the interest charges paid by this Government to the Government of India on loans placed by them at our disposal for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., and is not open to discussion."

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANTS TO CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The resolution which I propose to place for the consideration of this Council runs as follows:—

'XLV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 5 lakhs be allotted for financing the co-operative housing societies for the poorer classes under the Provincial advances and loans and a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B, CIVIL WORKS.'

"As to the Budget, I have taken it that 5 lakhs were provided for housing panchamas which we all know is a worthy object for which this sum was assigned. In addition to that amount, I suggest 5 lakhs for other poorer classes, in order to provide housing accommodation on a co-operative basis; but now I learn from the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter that the general provision is made not only for the panchamas, but for the poorer classes as well and that Mr. Paddison will look after not only the panchamas but the poorer classes and that whatever amount is wanted can be found and that there is no prospect of spending more than 5 lakhs. I do not therefore propose to press the resolution under the circumstances."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

18. General Administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.—"I beg to introduce the head 18. General Administration, which is explained in paragraphs 38-41 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement."

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSOLIDATED INDEX OF ALL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to move resolution No. I which stands against my name, namely—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that an addition of Rs. 1,500 be made under 18, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION for providing temporary staff to prepare a consolidated index of all Legislative Council Proceedings in India and that the same be deducted from 32. Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges.'

"I believe, I need not devote any length of time in convincing the Honourable Members of the advantages of possessing an index. As a lawyer overburdened with volumes after volumes coming each year the advantage of an index is patent to me. I am sure Honourable Members who have to go through series after series of Legislative Council Proceedings will feel that to them an index will be of advantage. Let us take the present Legislative Council Proceedings. We have prepared for 45 resolutions which are coming up to-day. In preparing these 45 resolutions what an amount of trouble is involved! Let us take a single heading. Annually you find this matter has been referred to continually in several questions and resolutions. If we have to look up 15 or more volumes supplied by Government even in respect

of Madras interpellations the possession of an index will be seen to be invaluable. Let us take other Councils. We have to rummage through heaps of volumes relating to the particular subject in all the nine provinces. We have to spend a greater portion of the day early morning and we all know the value of time. Of course, there are two things which balance against each other—the value of time and the value of money. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter reminds me that the value of money is not to be forgotten. He seems to remind us of John Gilpin's position.

"'For loss of time, although it grieved him sore, yet loss of purse, full well he knew, would surely grieve him more.' Still balancing both we have to come to a conclusion on this as on other matters. How are we getting on at present? Several of us who were in the previous Councils have got no doubt certain advantages. They could rely on their memory of what they heard or looked up previously. There are other gentlemen who have not been in the previous Councils. In coming years the Council will be full of members who have no previous knowledge of this Council's work. We have to take that also into consideration. We are not only preparing an index for the benefit of the members of this Council but also for the members who come after us who will require large facilities of this sort. An index is a decided advantage—especially an index for our own Councils. Then we come to the question of ways and means. The whole of India is practically homogeneous in many respects and we require a consolidated index for all the provinces. No doubt it is true that on a matter which is frequently repeated, we have to look up each volume. Let us take Land Revenue Settlement. We have to look up each volume and a consolidated index will not be an advantage. But if we have to look through the volumes for any matter which is not dealt with in all the provinces and which may have been discussed at some unspecifiable time, we have to refer to an index. The time of the public men is specially valuable. If we save that time it will be rendering a service to the community. I pointed out that if we prepared an index of the Legislative Proceedings of the various provinces under the Government of India we have got the greatest advantage. The question of cost comes in, no doubt. In this connexion, I may point out that if the Government approve the proposal, we may ask the various provinces to pay a share and we may appeal to the Government of India to bear a portion of the charge. That Government will certainly see the fairness of coming forward to bear a portion of this burden. I have approximately worked out the cost so far as the cost of the staff for preparing the index of the Presidency with a superintendent and three clerks is concerned and I took it to be Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 for six months by which time I think they could finish the work. So far as the printing is concerned the cost comes to about Rs. 20,000 for a consolidated index of all the provinces. If the other provinces bear a share, well and good. Even Rs. 50,000 would not be too much in that case.

"We are spending so much for our libraries and this will make the libraries useful. Even taking the case of the Madras Presidency alone, I think we can have the index at a much smaller figure and certainly we cannot do without an index for the Madras Presidency. I think the proposition is on its face justifiable and I hope the Government will find it possible to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I am entirely in sympathy with the resolution. In fact even at the very first meeting, I put in a question asking Government to supply us with the index. Of course, in the absence of an index new members find it absolutely difficult to know what had been done in the past and thus waste the time of the Council in asking questions that had already been asked and answered satisfactorily. There is also an educative value by knowing what had been done in the past so as to guide us in our action in the future. The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar has put down the possible expenditure at Rs. 1,500, but that would be absolutely inadequate. He seems to have provided only for the cost of clerical work. We have to take into account the question of paper and printing. I suggested to him unofficially that in the first instance we might go in for a consolidated index for this Presidency alone. When this is completed, other presidencies may take the one from us and get their indexes prepared. After that, the Government of India also may publish a consolidated index like the Woodman's Digest and then it would be of extreme value to all Legislative Councils in that they would save their own time and the time of the Councils. With these remarks I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, the amount asked for on the paper is such a small item that I am very sorry it is not open to me to take the easy and pleasant course of accepting the resolution as a good augury to begin the meeting with. The Finance Department, however, have to perform, however feebly, the functions of a conscience to this assembly on the occasion of the budget debate, and after thinking over this matter seriously I cannot conscientiously recommend the Council to give themselves this little gift book.

"What I understand the Honourable Mover would really like is a kind of Cruden's Concordance of everything that has been said by all the speakers in all the Councils in India in all the years since there have been Councils. But I think a little reflection will show that such a concordance is out of the question. As we all know, Cruden took many years over the preparation of his great work and after he had finished it he was declared a lunatic. I do not want to condemn any member of the Secretariat staff to a like dire fate. If the making of a concordance of the Holy Scriptures resulted in making Cruden a lunatic, I am afraid to think what might be the result of undertaking a similar work with reference to all the speeches that have ever been made in all the Councils in India.

"We are therefore thrown back upon the idea of an index of indexes. Honourable Members must not run away with the idea that we have not got indexes. We have got indexes of every year's work. If this resolution were carried into effect all that would be necessary would be to cut these indexes up and reprint them in another order. I am glad that the Honourable mover has recognised that a provision of Rs. 1,500 would not serve that purpose. On a rough estimate the volume would be one of about 6,000 pages and the cost of printing it would be about Rs. 18,000. This is a very serious item for us to embark upon, even when we have the biggest budget that we have ever had.

"Even if we had such a book, I doubt if we should find ourselves much better off. When we want to look up a particular item we say to ourselves 'I remember that was moved in the United Provinces Council or Bombay about such and such a year' and we take up two or three volumes of a particular province and can soon find it. It is very seldom that any of us wishes to read up all that has ever been said in the Councils on a particular subject. He would be a man of much leisure who could afford to do that. In the case of references of the kind I have mentioned by putting up a particular volume we can find out what we want just as quickly as we could by running through a consolidated index which might run to tens or even hundreds of pages under particular subject heads. Thus I venture to think that it is very seldom that the index would really save us much time.

"I gather from the Honourable Member's speech that he has made a search through all the indexes to find a precedent for this resolution and has not been successful. I have made a similar attempt and cannot find that either the House of Parliament or the Imperial Council prepare a consolidated index from year to year. And here I would remind the Council that it would not be sufficient to make the index once. It would be necessary to keep the work up to date, which would mean that the expenditure of, say, Rs. 20,000 would be a recurring item.

"I did hope that I should have been able to meet the Honourable Member's wishes by a proposal that I have to make, i.e., that we should give to non-official members of this Council the assistance which Members of the Executive Council have. In other words that we should keep in the library for the non-official members complete sets of the proceedings of all the Legislative Councils and we should have a librarian there to meet their wants. If any Honourable Member wished to have any particular item traced for him, we should be ready to have it traced. I really think that this procedure would in the long run be found to be more convenient to members. Instead of looking through an index of 6,000 pages, all that they would have to do would be to send a note to the librarian stating what items they wished to have looked up. I hope that this offer will commend itself to Honourable Members and that they will agree with me that this course would be much cheaper than the one suggested by the Honourable mover, involving as it does a recurring expenditure of some Rs. 20,000 a year."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"My idea is that if we spend the money this year, it will not be necessary to repeat it every year. When once the index is prepared we may wait for, say, five years and then we can repeat the amount and prepare a supplemental volume. I do not in the least wish that the index should be prepared every year.

"I see that the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter is very solicitous about the welfare of his staff. He does not want them to be maddened with the preparation of an index, but may I request him to have some sympathy with the non-official members in their maddening search for points in the midst of these innumerable Council proceedings. Then, I was not able to comprehend what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter meant when he said that when we have got an index we shall not be better off. That is a very sorry compliment to the preparer of the index. Suppose we have got an index of all the proceedings of all the Councils up to this year. Whoever may be the person appointed to do the work, he will save us all much time and labour. It is not quite as easy to consult separate indexes as to consult one index. One takes more time than the other. In the case of a complete index you could find what you want by looking into one book in a minute or two."

"Looking up a large number of volumes certainly does take hours. I cannot see how it is that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter does not realize the difference between the two. He has seldom been compelled to rummage among the indexes for any such information. Probably a routine clerk who may have got half maddened by the task does the work for him. I think Honourable Members with the same experience like myself will note the difference. Of course I do not wish that we should fight out this matter, if, as the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter says, we are not rich enough and cannot spare the money this year. As he has told us, he is the conscience of the Council and it is quite possible that we are not able to provide the funds and therefore I do not know whether it is quite necessary to press my resolution, more especially as for the present he has given us a temporary palliative. He promises to put a clerk who will do the work for us and for the present it is enough if somebody does the work for us. That is the sort of thing which the senior vakils do. They make the juniors look up indexes and references for them and rely on the results of their labour for stating the facts or the law in the case before courts and I am quite accustomed to that sort of thing but not on clerks' lucubrations. Anyhow I think it is unnecessary for me to trouble the Council any further now; and I thankfully accept the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter's proposal to put a clerk in the Legislative Council room."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Todhunter.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* INTRODUCTION AND WORKING OF THE REFORMED COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"The resolution I want to move is this—

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a lump allotment of 5 lakhs be added to the expenditure under 18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION for providing for the introduction and working of the Reformed Council and that a corresponding deduction be made under 45. CIVIL.'

"This resolution was set down by me at a time when I did not have with me a copy of the second edition of the budget estimate. It was prepared when the Draft Financial Statement was sent to us with the first edition of the Civil Budget Estimate. I noted in that that under 18. General Administration, we had only one provision for 5 lakhs. I find even now in the Amended Draft Financial Statement we have got only a general lump provision for expenditure in connexion with elections under the Reforms Scheme of 5 lakhs. So far as I was able to see I did not find any money for expenditure which would be incurred during this budget year 1920-21 in connexion with the working of Reforms. We are sure that these councils may come into working some time by the end of this calendar year and that will mean that we will have two or three ministers, and a large number of Legislative Council Members. Instead of the present assembly of 45 or 46 members, we shall have 123 or 125. That means that under various heads provisions will have to be enhanced. But in the budget under 'Legislative Council' the same provision is made for the coming year as for the current year. In the Financial Statement under 'Executive Council' there has been an increase in the provision made, but in the copy of the Draft Financial Statement placed on the Council table I find no increase under the head 'Legislative Council'.' Under this head the expenditure consists largely of charges paid as travelling allowance to members. If for a Council of 45 the cost comes to Rs. 22,000, I presume that for a Council of 120 or 125 a much larger provision will have to be provided. Then again, we cannot sit here without giving a lot of trouble to the staff and if the larger assembly sits for longer periods, continuously perhaps, certainly the staff will have to be doubled or even trebled. That would mean another eight or ten thousand. Then again we have got the reporters to consider. I have nothing to say about the present reporting arrangements, but I must point out that there is a real necessity, as the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter once before told me, for employing a team of reporters even for this hall. Some of us have to compress within the time allowed what we have to say on a particular point, and we have to talk rapidly to get the thing done. We have also got the necessity of revising the proofs early. Under the present practice the proofs come up to us a month later, by which time we forget all that we said. If you employ a team of reporters as they do in Simla and Delhi we can have the proof ready the next day. At present it takes a month to get the whole of our proceedings into our hands, whereas in the Delhi Council they have a complete report within eight or nine days after the Council. Some members have also the disadvantage of having a poor voice and in such cases a good team of reporters will be a still greater necessity. The advantage of having a report immediately in hand or even within a few days is obvious. So I take it that a team of reporters is absolutely essential, as soon as the new Council is formed. Then again there is the prospect of getting in members who do not know English. I have already seen some men canvassing for votes who know little English. There is the 'danger,' if it is considered a 'danger,' of such gentlemen getting into the Council, in which case you will have to get translators for the Council. These and other considerations have led me to the conclusion that the sum of 5 lakhs provided is not sufficient. Some increased provision has to be made and I am quite sure the Government will see the necessity for altering the figures. Rupees 50,000 has been provided for ministers."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"It is mentioned in paragraph 89, page 27."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Yes, it is put in, that is only for ministers. For Legislative Councils no provision has been made. I think provision will have to be made. As for the provision being made under the other heading, as pointed out by me, it will not be considered unnecessary. I believe the extra expenditure for the Legislative Council has been provided for like a cautious and careful man. We have put it in the budget I presume. However there are some headings in which increase has got to be made. It is not necessary always to wait for a seconder in financial resolutions, I believe. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter will be able to give his opinion in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Your Excellency, I can assure the Honourable Members of this Council that we are all of us as determined as the Honourable mover to do all that in us lies to make the reforms a success. The only difference between the Government and the Honourable Mover is as regards the amount of the provision we should make for that purpose. It is very difficult, at the present stage, when the scheme is hardly out of the melting pot, to bring the provision under definite heads of the budget, and therefore we have entered it in the shape of two lump sums which amount between them to 5½ lakhs. The first sum of 5 lakhs is put down for arrangements connected with the elections. The work to be done in this connexion has been placed under the charge of Mr. Evans and since we made the provision in the budget, he made the best estimate he could of the demands and he thinks he is likely to spend about 3½ lakhs. So under this head the provision we have made is likely to be 1½ lakhs more than is immediately necessary. Meanwhile we have put down another half lakh

for the pay of Ministers, Council Secretaries, Reporters, additional Secretariats and other periodical charges. With reference to this item, I would remind Hoccurable Members that the salaries for March are paid in the month of April so that, if the reforms come into force on the first of January, there will only be the salaries for January and February to be paid out of the budget of 1920-21. I think, in these circumstances, that the sum of Rs. 50,000 is likely to be sufficient. There is a third item of expenditure under which considerable provision may be necessary, namely, the building of a new Council Chamber and adjuncts to it. This, however, must be provided if at all under 45-B Civil Works—which is the very head from which the Hoccurable Member proposes to take the 5 lakhs which he wishes to transfer. I think, in the circumstances, that he will see that we have made a sufficient provision so far as our present information goes, but I can assure him that, if more money is found to be necessary in the course of the year, we shall find some way of providing it. In conclusion, with reference to what he has said regarding the necessity for providing for reporters, I will only ask him to look at the crowded state of the benches in front of him at which he will see several new faces. The reason for the extra suggestion is that we have already got into training the team of reporters which he desires to see instituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I see that my resolution is being practically accepted. I find that instead of one lakh the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has provided a lakh and a half. I am glad that I find at page 56 of the Civil Budget Estimate a sum of 5 lakhs has been provided for elections under the Reforms."

The resolution was by permission withdrawn

XVI-A & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I beg to introduce XVI-A & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law."

XVI-B & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I beg to introduce XVI-B & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails."

XVII. & 20. Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I beg to introduce XVII. & 20. Police."

RESOLUTION *RE* EXPENDITURE UNDER POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I propose runs thus :—

'III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision made in the budget under head 20-E. POLICE (Criminal Investigation Department) for the formation of a staff of 24 shorthand reporters be omitted.'

"In support of this resolution of mine, I wish to state that I have not been able to find the reason for the employment of a regular staff of 24 shorthand writers in the C.I.D. There is no necessity for the employment of such a staff. I believe they are intended to report the proceedings of public meetings and speeches by political workers. Nowadays there are newspaper correspondents everywhere and their reports are fairly accurate. There is also the Translation Department which correctly render into English the Vernacular speeches, thus enabling the Government to find if any speeches are made for which objection may be taken. Again, generally at public meetings the police inspectors, sub-inspectors or other police officers—are always in evidence to take down proceedings and report. After all, public meetings are few and far between; I do not think there is any necessity for the appointment of a regular staff of reporters. In this Presidency, even when there were occasions of political excitement on account of some oppressive measures by the Government, people behaved well and there were no prosecutions for seditious speeches. And in the altered conditions of the country now and with the broad outlook in the policy of the Government, and after the announcement of lofty principles in the gracious Proclamation of His Majesty, I do not think there is any room for sedition or seditious speaking anywhere. I, therefore, submit there is no necessity for the employment of a regular staff. In fact they will have no work at all. Considering the subject from another point of view, I have also to observe that the expenditure on the C.I.D. was estimated at Rs. 33,000 at the time when the department was instituted in 1906; ever since, it has been growing by leaps and bounds and for the current year according to the revised estimate it is Rs. 1,82,600 and the estimate for the coming year is stated to be Rs. 1,92,632. This is an abnormal rise in the expenditure and needs curtailment particularly when the benefits arising from such a body are almost imaginary. I submit that there is no reason for the establishment of a regular staff of shorthand reporters in the C.I.D. I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I know for information whether this item of 24 shorthand writers is entered in the Civil Budget Estimate, detailed estimates."

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Knapp; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.)*

The Hon'ble Mr A. R. KNAPP :—"The actual item to which the Honourable Member's resolution refers is covered by 'duty allowance' at page 103 of the Civil Budget Estimate. The amount is Rs. 25 each for 24 shorthand writers

"Your Excellency, I don't think that I shall be expected to follow the Honourable mover of this resolution into anything like a discussion of the whole policy of maintaining the C I D. or of its growing expenditure Honourable Members will probably agree with me that a general discussion of that kind may more suitably be raised by a resolution at an ordinary meeting of the Council. We are at present engaged in fixing detailed provisions for next year. My Honourable friend's resolution is addressed to one small item, viz., provision of money for the formation of a staff of shorthand reporters, and I propose to confine myself to that.

"I am afraid the Government is to some extent responsible for provoking this discussion owing to the manner in which this particular item is described in paragraph 59 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. The reference there is to the 'formation of a staff of 24 shorthand reporters.' The wording is correct in itself but unfortunately it conveys an impression which is not quite correct. As a matter of fact a staff of shorthand reporters has been in existence for many years past. Under the previous system we had 45 sub-inspectors of police scattered over the presidency, each was given an allowance to encourage him to perfect himself in shorthand These sub-inspectors were used as occasion arose for reporting meetings in the manner referred to by my honourable friend and when they were not engaged that way they were employed on their ordinary station work This system has been found unsatisfactory from two points of view. In the first place the small amount which we gave, Rs. 10 a month, was found not sufficient to induce the sub-inspectors to attain the skill or accuracy which is obviously most desirable in work of this kind In the second place the system of detaching them from their stations led to a good deal of disorganization and dislocation. It was therefore decided to substitute a different system under which instead of 45 sub-inspectors engaged in this work we should reduce our requirements to 24—24 whole-time men. These 24 are being specially trained. They are given a more substantial allowance so that it may be an inducement to apply themselves to the practice and study of the art of shorthand and so far we have seen at present the substitution of this system for that which obtained previously is likely to have satisfactory results As regards the financial effect of the change, that is not very significant. We are sending back 21 sub-inspectors to district work I cannot say exactly what saving this would represent, if it had to be expressed in figures, as these men have hitherto given only a part of their time and not their whole time to reporting; but the average pay of a sub-inspector is Rs. 75 a month. The average pay of 21 sub-inspectors is Rs. 1,575 per measem and some portion of this at least is being saved. In addition we are saving 45 allowances at Rs. 10 each. Against that we have to set the sum of Rs. 1,200 a month which represents 24 allowances at Rs. 50 each. I cannot actually say whether the new system involves any extra cost but if it does, I think, I am justified in saying that it is well worth incurring. The Hon'ble Mr. B V. Narasimha Ayyar has already this morning expressed strong views on the need for accurate reporting I am sure that if I—or for that matter any other Honourable Members—should chance to find myself exposed to the attentions of these police reporters, I should be very much better pleased to have reporting done by a man who knows his work than be exposed to the tender mercies of a half-trained reporter. In a matter of this kind it is obviously important that we should avoid any chance of misinterpretation. I can assure the Honourable Member that we have no sinister object in introducing the new arrangement. It is merely a little bit polishing of the administrative machine. As I have said it is not certain that it really involves any extra cost and the advantage which we expect to derive from it is considerable."

The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp to say that the entry at page 103 was the entry under discussion"

The Hon'ble Mr A R. KNAPP :—"We are really discussing a portion of that item of Rs. 33,000, namely, 24 shorthand writers of Rs. 50."

The Hon'ble Mr B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"If it came under the other item of high prices, it needs no discussion. After hearing what the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp said one may agree that the net result will be very small and there is nothing to object to. It is not a thing to grudge when you get good reporting done. There was recently a case in which a pleader's speech was grossly misreported causing much inconvenience to the public. I quite agree that it is better to get accurate reporting which will ensure proper working of the department. I believe that it only means that certain persons are to be given better training. If it is going to be a new staff that is to be employed, that is a matter to be deprecated."

The Hon'ble Mr. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I understood it to mean the employment of 24 new hands for the duty of shorthand reporting and that led me to come forward with this resolution. If it is an addition of any new hands I think I should object But it is simply substituting something for what we have already got. I do not wish to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"We propose to reduce the employ of half-time men and to substitute whole-time men."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"I do not wish to press the resolution"

With the permission of His Excellency the resolution was withdrawn.

XVIII. & 21. Ports and Pilotage.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I beg to introduce head XVIII. & 21. Ports and Pilotage."

XIX. & 22. Education.

The Hon'ble Mr A. R. KNAPP:—"I beg to introduce head XIX. & 22. Education."

RESOLUTION *RE* CONVERSION OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY INTO A TEACHING UNIVERSITY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANDHRA TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 10 lakhs be provided under 22. EDUCATION for investigating suitable means of converting the Madras University into a teaching University as well as making arrangements for starting an Andhra Teaching University and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45-B.'

"Your Excellency, we have now got the monumental document of the Sadler Committee report. Since then, every presidency is trying its best to see how best to improve education. As this is not the occasion when we have to discuss either the general principles of education or the improvement of education in various directions, I can only confine myself to stating that it is very extraordinary that in the coming year 1920-21 there is not a single pie put in to provide for the improvement of education which may be necessitated by adopting any of the suggestions of the Sadler Committee. I am fully aware that a committee is sitting, appointed by the University, to come to some understanding as to what sort of University we should have and what improvements should be effected. I thought that it would finish work before we pass the whole year 1920-21 and therefore I wanted some provision to be made. In that report of the Sadler Commission, we find that we cannot bring into existence a complete University with full equipment and organization. Some early steps would have to be taken in order to make the existing colleges and the existing University into a teaching University, or to start a fresh University. Money will be wanted for all these things. I notice the old provision of Rupees 98,000 increased to Rs. 99,000. Except that there is no provision at all under the head of University, and the other incidental increase in expenditure is with reference to general and professional schemes. But under the head of higher education, no provision is made. Unless it is impossible for the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to spend the amount during the next year, even a portion under that head, even if we get the report of the committee of the Senate at an early date, I do not know why provision should not be made. But if the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction can find means of spending any portion of the amount for University purposes as soon as the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction receives the report from the Senate, and it is approved by the Council or by the Government, instead of waiting for some future occasion, if we make some provision under this head in the budget, it would be an additional incentive for the committee already sitting to send in their report early, because the committee is anxious to secure the benefits that could be secured under Sadler Commission. With that object in view, without questioning the main principles, this Presidency will accept the Sadler Committee's report on general education with the necessary local changes. The Viceroy only recently suggested that all provinces are engaged in utilizing the information available in order to supply local needs. Under these circumstances, I suggest that some provision should be made to utilize the amount in the next year. As to in what manner we have to spend it, that will come at a later stage. I think the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction with his able staff can provide ample means of spending that amount. The only question is how best to spend the amount and whether there are any methods available in which direction money can be usefully spent. With that object in view, in order to encourage and induce the committee which is already sitting to send in its report early, so that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction also may take some trouble to see that it will come into force not in 1921-22 but in 1920-21—with that object, I have brought forward this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Your Excellency, at the November meeting of this Council, the Honourable mover of this resolution gave notice of a similar resolution. I confess I was delighted that the motion was not moved at the last meeting but postponed. I have discussed with various members of the Legislative Council the necessity and the desirability of an additional University placed in the Andhra country. This is an administrative question and it hardly comes within the province of the Legislative Council, at its present session. Until a scheme is definitely formulated, there is no necessity for budget provision. I may say generally that the scheme for the institution of an additional University placed somewhere in the Telugu districts has my warm sympathy. Further than that, Sir, I do not think I should press on the Council at the present time. If we have a scheme worked out—and I have discussed a method by which to work out this scheme—then when the scheme is worked out, it will be time to make budget provision, to found another University or to convert the Madras University into a

(Mr. Littlehailes; Mr. Narasimha Raju; [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.
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teaching University. There is absolutely no possibility, as far as I can see, of any expenditure being incurred in the forthcoming year but this is not a matter of local concern, it is an Imperial concern. We are working in Madras under the Indian Universities Acts of 1857 and 1904, which are Acts of the Imperial Legislature and not of the local Council. Under the Acts, any scheme that is formulated will ultimately have to go to the Imperial Government for sanction and approval and probably the initiative will have to be taken in the Imperial Council.

"The Honourable Member has referred to a committee of the University now sitting. I know there is a committee; I am myself on that committee and on several sub-committees and I have spent several evenings in discussing the Sadler Committee's report. I consider that a large number of conclusions will be come to before the next October meeting of the Senate. It was found impossible to come to any conclusions which could be placed before the March meeting. I am in hopes of having the various conclusions of the committee put before the October meeting of the Senate and I trust the Senate will have before it the various recommendations with regard to the advisability of adopting the suggestions of the Sadler Commission's report to the conditions of this Presidency and Government will then, I trust, have an opportunity of considering the matter and it will be sufficient at that stage to consider the necessity of making any budget provision necessary. With this expression of the case, I hope the Honourable Member will not press his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes for the warm sympathy he has expressed towards the Telugu University. A similar resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr Venkatapati Raju in the year 1917. Then Lord Pentland said that the time was most inopportune. After the publication of Sadler Committee's report we see the other provinces are rapidly taking steps. The other day we read in the papers that there is in contemplation a case for the starting of the Lucknow University and one or two more universities in United Provinces. I feel that in this Presidency the question of starting another university has received only a warm sympathy of the Director. But he has not stated that he is going to take steps for the early realization of a Telugu University. There is a strong feeling in the Telugu district that there is a real necessity for a separate university. Whatever the cause may be for such a feeling it may easily be seen by a reference to the various resolutions that are being passed year after year at the annual district conferences that a strong point is always made for the establishment of an Andhra University. The Andhra Conference year after year is passing resolutions to start an Andhra University, and when there is so much public opinion and when there is a warm sympathy on the part of the Director of Public Instruction for the establishment of the Telugu University I submit it is necessary that a definite step is to be taken for the working out of the details."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I have only a word to say in this matter. It seems to me that while we are spending a good lot of money on university education we are not spending enough on primary education. What the country wants at present is not the higher education for which we are spending so much of money. We are simply making the top heavy whereas the bottom seems to have no legs to stand on. I am sorry to say so. I am a graduate myself. I know the advantages of university education, but unfortunately we are taking the universities so much to our favour that we do almost nothing for primary education. Now no doubt the Andhra country to which I happen to belong—I am an Andhra myself—wants an Andhra University. Perhaps in that way the Malayalis may ask for a Malayali University and the Tamilians for a Tamil University and we may go on increasing the universities and colleges to any extent detrimental to other educational work. If this money, which we want to spend (10 lakhs) that is now proposed, is to be spent upon something else say something like technical schools to improve and facilitate the industrial development, I should be very glad to support, but I think Your Excellency the proposed expenditure of 10 lakhs is quite unnecessary under the present conditions, now that the proposed grant is actually for a teaching university. Where is the necessity for this? We are now having university professors and lecturers the utility of which is questioned by many. Many gentlemen of higher education who have a right to speak on the subject happen to say that it is doing almost nothing. It is a waste of money—it may be I am wrong—but that is the opinion outside. Well, if that is the case what is the good of a teaching university. As it is we are producing any number of teachers, lawyers and educationalists. I think it will be a dangerous policy to increase this much higher. I hope and I request all my colleagues to see that the money that we can spare be given to primary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, we can not do justice to the question. We are here to discuss the budget on the accepted policy, when it is merely a question of financial allotment. I appeal to the house not to open a debate on the large question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I am not discussing the merits of higher education as compared with the primary education, but I would only submit that, so far as the Telugu country is concerned, there has been a general demand for a university, in some centre in the Telugu districts for the last seven years. There has been constant agitation. We have had the Andhra Conferences which were held in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded districts, and in every one of those sittings, resolutions were passed asking for the

establishment of an Andhra University. The Sadler Commission stated that one of the most important reasons for the establishment of the Dacca University was that the people of Eastern Bengal were anxious to have one. If that test is applicable to the people of East Bengal, that will apply with equal force to the people of the Circars. The Hon'ble Mr Tyagarayya Chettiyar has stated that there may be claims for a Malayalam and a Tamil University. When such a claim is made, I think that claim ought to be satisfied. It is a very legitimate claim. The people of the Tamil districts as well as the people of the Malayalam country have a claim, and if they come forward, with such claims, they ought to be satisfied. Universities are being established in Northern India in several places and there are schemes now under consideration. This proposal for the establishment of an additional university for the Northern Circars has been under consideration for a long time and it has been admitted by men like Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar and Sir Harold Stuart that there is a great necessity for the establishment of more universities in this Presidency. I do not decry the importance of primary education, but point out that university education is equally important and should go hand in hand with primary education. For these reasons, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"The Sadler Commission has recognized the fact that the proposals they have made are going to cost a great deal of money and that it will be possible for them to be carried out only if philanthropists and wealthy persons come forward and contribute large sums for education in India as is done in England and America. I would suggest to the gentlemen from the Andhra country that they should not be satisfied with making appeals to Government for aid to institutions and universities, but that they should do their best to raise large sums in the Andhra country for the purpose of establishing a university. The real difficulty in connexion with this matter is financial. There can be no doubt whatever that it is extremely desirable that there should be an Andhra University. I entirely sympathize with the Director of Public Instruction in this matter. I think it is very much in the interests of the Madras University that there should be a considerable number of universities and one at least of these should be in the Telugu country. But at the present moment, Your Excellency, we are faced by very serious financial questions. There is a tremendous demand for increase of salaries from all those who are engaged in teaching. I do not want to go into the wider question of the relative merits of primary education and university education, for it seems to me that they are both extremely important. At the present moment it is a fact that owing to the tremendous rise in prices there is demand all round for an improvement in the pay of those who are already engaged in educational work. To my mind it is a very serious matter to engage in new undertakings while we are not paying sufficiently to those who are doing this very important work for the country. I was ignorant of the methods adopted here in connexion with financial proposals or I should have come forward with some resolution on this subject. But what I do want to emphasize is that if we are going to spend 10 lakhs, it is far more important under present conditions that the existing colleges and schools should be adequately assisted by Government than that we should enter upon new adventures which would be extremely costly if they are to be done at all adequately."

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, on behalf of my Andhra friends, I am thankful to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction and to the Government that they have a warm sympathy for the establishment of an Andhra University as early as possible, as circumstances permit, as funds are available; but subject to all these limitations we take it that it is a thing which the Government on its merits do not oppose. I am thankful to them for that. The second question is whether any fund is necessary to be provided in the coming year. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has stated that if any such funds were necessary, they would be made available, and therefore I cannot press my resolution, when the person who wants to spend it says that he can get the amount when necessary and that it is not necessary at present. But the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagarayya Chettiyar has raised a storm in a tea-pot, because, under cover of this thing, he wanted to discuss the comparative merits of primary education and university education. The Hon'ble Mr. Tyagarayya Chettiyar should have known that the greatness of a nation will be made by the greatness of its greatest men, and that the greatest product of the university with scientific knowledge and education would only bring about national progress. If the progress of the country is wanted, we must have higher culture. The Government are keenly alive to the necessity of elementary education and they are spending more than three-fourths or four-fifths, and if more is necessary, I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagarayya Chettiyar would go round the country and must ask the people to be ready to contribute something more to meet the extra cost. The people must be ready to tax themselves in order to see that every village is provided with a school. Nobody objects to it. But at the same time it is equally important that higher education should be developed and the progress of the country will be achieved only by promoting higher education. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagarayya Chettiyar will not stand in the way of higher education, but I hope he would secure every available help not only from the Government but from the country to extend it for the purpose of bringing about the progress of the country. As soon as the committee of the Senate send their report, I trust that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will be pleased to apply to the Government for necessary funds in order to start in the way recommended by the committee, and I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Madhava Raja.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* GOVERNMENT SECOND-GRADE COLLEGE AT PALGHAT TO BE RAISED TO THE FIRST GRADE.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"I rise with great pleasure to move this resolution :—

'V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a provision of a lakh of rupees be allotted in the budget for 1920-21 for raising the status of the Victoria College, Palghat, to that of a first-grade college and that the proposed increase for '22. Education' be met by a corresponding reduction from budget head "45-B. Civil Works".'

"During Your Excellency's visit to Malabar the District Board of Malabar and the municipality of Palghat drew Your Excellency's attention to the need for a first-grade college in that district. My resolution simply repeats that demand.

"The people of my district, with all the difficulties they labour under, are very keen on educating their boys and girls. Next to Tanjore, I believe, Malabar supplies the largest number of students to the first-grade colleges of this city. During the last few years the number has been increasing. The difficulty of finding accommodation for the several hundreds of students who annually seek admission to the Madras Colleges is well known. The lack of sufficient hostel accommodation even for those who are fortunate enough to be admitted into these colleges is a greater evil. The only way to remedy these undoubted evils is to open more colleges in mufassal centres and relieve the congestion in this city. I venture to think that Palghat is one of the most suitable places for opening a first-grade college.

"My Lord, at present there are four second-grade colleges in our district, a distinction not shared by any other district. There is a college in Palghat, another in Tellicherry, and two more in Calicut, the first two being Government institutions. Not far from Palghat there are two second-grade colleges in the adjoining Native States of Cochin—one at Ernakulam and the other at Trichur. On this side of the Ghauts within a few hours' journey from Palghat there is a college at Coimbatore and yet another at Salem. Palghat is so situated that it is almost the natural educational centre for these places. Every year these eight colleges together sent out about 200 students on the average and most of them come and knock at the portals of the institutions of the city only to be turned away after days of uncertainty and weary waiting. That a place like Palghat deserves a first-grade college will be hardly disputed when we consider that Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam have each a Government first-grade college though they minister to the needs of a much smaller number of students.

"Not only is Palghat a central place but it is a most suitable place in other respects as well. In point of health and situation there is no other town that can compare with it. As Your Excellency knows the town is bounded on the north and south by two rivers which serve as a sort of natural drain for the city. The gentle elevation at which the town stands and its general freedom from visitations, such as plague and cholera, save us from the annual anxieties to which towns like Coimbatore are subject. It may not be out of place to mention here that Professor Geddes regards Palghat as an ideal town for rearing a university. In fact he said Palghat was planned very much on the same lines as Oxford—*very high praise indeed.*

"My Lord, I submit that my proposal is a very practical one. As I have pointed out the existing college in Palghat is already a Government institution and is one of the best of its kind. My Hon'ble friend, the Director of Public Instruction, will bear me out when I say that in point of equipment and accommodation the institution is second to none of the same grade. There are two excellent hostels attached to the college and there is plenty of open room in its vicinity for expansion. The staff is a very efficient one and I have no doubt that the college can be raised to first grade with the very modest sum of a lakh of rupees. I wonder if any other college in this Presidency could be raised in the same way without incurring a much larger annual outlay.

"My Lord, the people of my district have very peculiar customs and manners. Our boys do not find themselves very much at home in the uncongenial surroundings at Madras and other places. In regard to food, bathing facilities and other conveniences they are faced here with difficulties to which they are not accustomed in their own place. Some of these may perhaps sound trivial to those who are not acquainted with the people of my district. These inconveniences often lead to permanent troubles and the health of the boys is greatly injured. I can however assure the Council that there are very real difficulties which add to the discomforts of a very unhealthy and enervating climate. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar who was Sub-Collector of Palghat and the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp who was our Collector will be able to tell Your Excellency's Government that I have not exaggerated the difficulties.

"My Lord, I submit that mine is a very modest and reasonable request. The reduction of the public works estimates by a lakh of rupees will not in any way seriously inconvenience or upset the Government plans. The need for a college in Malabar is one of great urgency. I knew that various attempts were made some years ago to raise the institution to first grade. The municipality would have done it, had its resources permitted it. If the Government will be pleased to accept my resolution, they will be conferring on the Malayalis a great boon for which they will ever remember Your Excellency's regime with honour and gratitude."

(Mr. Knapp; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Rev. Macphail.) [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.

The Hon'ble *Mr. A. R. Knapp*:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja has pleaded so very earnestly for the establishment of a first-grade college in that particular portion of Malabar in which he is mainly interested and in which, if he will allow me to say so, he has done such very good public work. I am therefore all the more sorry that I cannot accept the resolution as it stands. But as Honourable Members are aware the answers given from this Government bench declining to accept resolutions are frequently—nay, usually—much less unsympathetic than they sound and this case is no exception. It may be some consolation to the Honourable Mumber if I tell him exactly how far we can go and how far we cannot go in the direction of carrying out the wish expressed in his resolution. What I can tell him distinctly is that Government have clearly recognized the fact that Malabar is entitled to have a first-grade college as soon as circumstances permit. What I cannot do is to commit the Government to the location of the college at any particular place. It is obviously a matter which will require investigation by the Director of Public Instruction and in fixing the location we must consider the general public interests. Palghat is not the only academic centre in the district and in spite of great national advantages which the Honourable Member has described so enthusiastically it may be that other towns will set up their rival claims. Anyhow it is obvious that we must consult the general interests and take into consideration the wishes of the people of Malabar as a whole and I am sure that the Council will be with me when I say that we should not now commit ourselves to the location of the college at a particular centre. This is the reason then why I oppose the resolution as it stands. But even if my honourable friend did not insist on any particular place but merely urged the establishment of a first-grade college in Malabar there would still, I think, be no actual necessity to make provision in the coming budget. As my honourable friend is aware, the University which is responsible for the affiliation of colleges will first have to be consulted. We shall then have to get plans and estimates for buildings, whether by way of expansion of existing buildings or of new buildings. Then we shall have to erect the buildings. All this will take time and I can see very little prospect of money being required for the coming financial year for actual maintenance. I cannot advise the Council to enter any provision in the budget for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"May I rise to inquire whether the chief difficulty is about location? I think the chief difficulty is, which locality suits. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is not likely to take many months to come to a conclusion. The location can be fixed up, I am sure, in the course of a few months. The other points raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp appear to be matters which could be settled even now. As to the Senate of the University I do not know whether Mr Knapp considers that will take a lot of time. As to the other question of building the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja is ready to give considerable assistance."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp:—"The Honourable Member is assuming. If Palghat is not finally chosen as the location?"

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"In that case the best thing for the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja is to discuss the matter with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction and the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp and come to a decision later on."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. Macphail:—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose the motion. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja proposes that in future Palghat should receive a lakh of rupees annually from the Educational Budget. I am not quite sure about that but that is what I gather from his speech. I should like to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that in the budget for education there is put down in connexion with aided education only Rs. 1,15,000—page 128 of the Civil Budget Estimate—Teaching Grants for Aided Colleges. Rupees 1,15,000 is the munificent sum which the Government of Madras give to the nine aided first-grade colleges which carry on a large part of the education of this country. It is proposed that one lakh of rupees should be given in order to convert a second-grade college to first-grade college. If money is available in this kind of way some of it might very fittingly be given to the existing aided colleges. I may say for the benefit of the Council that it should be borne in mind that when we talk about grants given to aided colleges that includes the large school departments which belong to these colleges. For example, we have a large school department consisting of nearly 900 boys the grant for which is included in the amount of the teaching grant paid to the college. The whole of the aided colleges in the Presidency get a sum of Rs. 1,15,000. I have not brought forward any resolution for the purpose of trying to get some more. The grant proposed for this year is Rs. 1,15,000 instead of Rs 1,09,000—an increase of Rs. 6,000. The increase in the budget for Government colleges is a lakh and a half. I know that the Government has taken over three second-grade colleges recently and that consequently the expenditure upon colleges has gone up very considerably. I think it is desirable that a larger sum should be given to the aided colleges also which are receiving only a small sum. I would again emphasize what I emphasized in my last speech that at the present time it is very important that aided institutions should receive help from Government. Sometimes in the past we have found Government more sympathetic than the departmental officers but during the past few years it has been the other way round. I think it should be recognized that it is not necessary to carry out the principle which has hitherto been followed in administering the Grant-in-Aid Code that an equal amount be contributed by the management for every anna given by Government. In the circumstances I think that it is undesirable that a lakh of rupees should be given to the Palghat College."

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Madhava Raja ; Mr. Knapp ; the President.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Probably the Hon'ble Mr Madhava Raja has not made it sufficiently clear whether the allotment is to be recurring. I do not think he means that it should be recurring. The raising of a second-grade college to a first-grade college does not seem to me to require a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh. It might mean that about 75 per cent might go to the buildings and the apparatus and the equipment and the recurring expenditure will be only about Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. Rupees 24,000 was the additional expenditure incurred in the case of the Anantapur college. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail thinks that the whole thing will be a recurring expenditure. I hope the Honourable Member will make it clear."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp for the statement that Malabar deserves a first grade college. Why I selected Palghat is that we have got only two Government second-grade colleges in Malabar and of the two colleges there is not much difficulty in raising the Palghat College to a first-grade college as it is better equipped. I don't think anybody will doubt as to the selection of Palghat among these two. In Calicut we have not got any Government College. Further though it is a headquarter town it is not a very healthy place. Secondly there are two second-grade colleges in the Cochin State which are nearer to Palghat than to Calicut. As to one lakh of rupees my idea is to set apart 50 per cent for buildings and the remaining 50 per cent for staff and other things. The Palghat College being a Government institution I have put in a lakh of rupees without taking income into account. I cannot say that the money should be given to a private institution but I trust that a Government second-grade college can very well be raised to the first grade. On the whole Malabar has got six second-grade colleges So I request the Government to raise the Palghat College to the first grade. I do not know in which way the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp requires investigation in the matter. Palghat is most conveniently situated. It commands all sorts of conveniences and the students from the neighbouring colleges can easily come over. These are my reasons for selecting Palghat as the best place for a first-grade college. I am unable to select any other college That is all I have to say."

The Hon'ble Mr A. R. KNAPP :—"What I stated that Government had accepted was that Malabar was entitled to have a first-grade college. As the Honourable Member has mentioned there are four colleges, any of which may be raised to first grade—two of these are aided and two Government institutions. I have an absolutely open mind at present on the question where the first-grade college is to be, whether it should be an entirely new college, or should be an addition to one of the existing colleges and if the latter whether it should be tacked on to one of the Government or one of the aided second-grade colleges. All this will have to be enquired into and considered before we can come to a decision."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press his resolution ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"No private individual has come forward with a request that he is willing to raise the institution to a first-grade college."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The position is this : I think the Honourable Member is satisfied that Government are going carefully into the matter The position is, as stated by my honourable colleague, that a college is necessary in Malabar and enquiries will be made as to where it should be. I can quite understand my honourable friend's desire to have it located at Palghat ; but Government have got to enquire before they make up their mind ; and they have not made up their mind. Does the Honourable Member wish to withdraw the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V MADHAVA RAJA :—"No private individual has come forward with a request. That clearly shows that no one is anxious about it. I do not press the resolution on the assurance given by Government."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF PAY TO TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus :—

'VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of 3 lakhs may be allotted under the head of 22. EDUCATION for raising the pay of the teachers in the secondary schools and that a corresponding deduction may be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

"My Lord, this is a very old question and has been coming up in one form or another since 1908, and this question has been my hobby almost. At several meetings of the Legislative Council, I have moved this matter with little or no result. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction promised early consideration and I was induced to drop this from time to time. That this class of teachers in secondary schools are under-paid is a notorious fact. The defect in the training of teachers has been mentioned from time to time in the speeches made by the Viceroy and in the several quinquennial reports. I may be just allowed to quote what His Excellency the Viceroy said at a Conference of Directors held in January 1917. The Viceroy was pleased to say : 'But schools depend for their efficiency on the quality of their teachers and

inefficient schools represent so much good money thrown away. I would press upon you, then, in the first place, concentration on the teaching problem. We want, as I said, lately in Calcutta, to raise the status of the teaching profession. For this we must raise the pay of the teachers.' Again coming to the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, it is said: 'Educational waste is everywhere excessive and analysis shows that it is largely due to underpayment and want of proper training in the case of teachers. The actual recruits for normal schools are too often ill-prepared and the teaching career which in India used formerly to command respect does not now offer adequate inducements to men of ability and force of character. The first need, therefore, is the improvement of teaching.' The same fact is noted in the quinquennial report of the Director of Public Instruction. The Director of Public Instruction winds up by saying: 'At present in schools under public management conditions, though ameliorated by subsidies given to improve the pay and prospects of teachers, are not satisfactory.'

"So it is commonly felt that this class of teachers in the secondary schools have been grossly under-paid. Something has been done by the Government in the case of the elementary school teachers very recently and their pay has been raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 in the case of male teachers, and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 in the case of female teachers. But absolutely nothing has been done in the matter of improving the pay and prospects of the teachers of secondary schools.

"Before I proceed further, Your Excellency, I may just refer to the scales of salaries that are now prevalent in various schools in the Presidency. That has been splendidly summed up in a memorial presented to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction by the Members of the Council of Association of Headmasters. They say: 'From statistics collected by the South India Teachers' Union, we have information as to the salaries of 298 L.T.'s employed in various classes of schools scattered in different parts of the Presidency. Sixty of these are headmasters of complete secondary schools in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and above. Three of the sixty headmasters are on Rs. 100 a month, sixteen receive between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, nineteen between Rs. 125 and Rs. 150, three between Rs. 175 and Rs. 200 and two on Rs. 200. Of the remaining 238 L.T.'s only 55 get Rs. 100 or above, the others remaining on lower salaries than Rs. 100.'

"That is the present state of things. I know there are several schools under public management and under private management also aided by Government, and my remarks apply to all these various kinds of institutions. There are also some schools under public management whose net cost is borne by Government. Recently the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction was pleased to sanction an improved scale in the case of model schools, about fifteen in number throughout the Presidency, the net cost of which is borne by Government. But in the case of numerous other schools under private management, no attempt has been made to raise the salaries of the teachers. In the case of Government schools, all that the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has to do is to sanction the improved scale. The improved scale is suggested in the mahazars and the memorials which the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has received. If I am asked to make a suggestion, I shall simply hand him a printed memorial; he may adopt as much of it as he likes. If he will at least frame a uniform scale on the lines on which he has framed a scale for the model schools, I shall be satisfied.

"The difficulty will be in the case of aided schools. It is sometimes said that if teaching grants are given, specially to enable the managing staff to pay the enhanced salaries, it would strike at the root of the grant-in-aid system. The present grant-in-aid system is to pay half the net cost. It is said that if the manager is willing to raise the salary, it is by all means open to him to do so, and if the manager bears one-half, Government will bear the remaining half. That is what is often said to me in the Council debates here. But if this matter is left in that manner, then the difficulty will be that the managers will never consent to raise the pay of the teachers and the matter will stand perpetually whereas it is. What I propose is that in such cases, a special grant should be made to every school to enable the management to pay the increased scale of salary. I have a precedent in this matter. In the case of elementary school teachers, Government have raised the pay by one rupee, and the Government are making grants to enable the local bodies to pay the increased salary. That is a clear precedent. And in fact the Government of India have been paying a recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum towards this purpose, for raising the pay and prospects of teachers; and the whole of it has been distributed to elementary schools and not one rupee is given to secondary school teachers.

"As I said at the outset, the matter is a pretty old one. I brought a substantial resolution last time in November 1918 and then the Hon'ble Mr. Duggan stated: 'No doubt the terms of this resolution which has been moved by the Honourable Member will be borne in mind, and I do not think that Government will turn a deaf ear to what is contained in it. I will say no more than that funds do not allow at present the enhancement of salaries as proposed by the Honourable Member; but I am quite prepared to give every consideration to the question of enhancement as far as it lies in my power to do so.' Again at the Financial Statement meeting held on the 5th of February 1919, the same matter was brought up and the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes was pleased to say: 'The question of revising the existing provision in the Code has been just referred back to the Director of Public Instruction in a Government Order of the 25th January and I shall have to examine the question of alterations in the Code which is bound to include such a question as the one raised here, and it is possible that something may be found possible to aid these teachers who are really in need of an increased scale of salary.'

"I have waited rather long since 1918. I am rather keen that something should be done in the matter. As to the grievance, it is very acute. I need not refer Honourable Members of

Council to what was stated in the 'Indian Educational Policy' in 1913 where they recognized that the status of teachers should be improved and their pay should be increased. If we depend upon the managers' taking the initiative they will never come forward to bear half the increased cost which is involved in the scheme that I propose. Therefore the best thing for the Government is to sanction a uniform scale and to give a grant to each school and insist upon the increased pay being given to teachers. It will come to about five lakhs, but five lakhs is nothing if we can secure good and efficient results in the secondary school education of the Presidency. With these remarks, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL:—"I wish to second the resolution for the reason that I feel very strongly that it is extremely desirable that something should be done for all teachers if possible, and of course I am specially interested in teachers who are employed in institutions which are aided by Government; because there is a distinct tendency, as the Honourable mover has indicated, for such teachers to be overlooked. I notice in the present budget that there is a proposal to increase the amount given to secondary schools under grants-in-aid by 20,000. But that is a very small amount when we consider the vast number of teachers who are employed in aided institutions and there can be no doubt whatever that under present conditions these men are having a very hard time. As the Honourable mover has said, it is extremely difficult for the management of aided institutions to increase the amount that they can contribute as salaries to teachers under present conditions. The Honourable mover has referred to the fact that under the Grant-in-Aid Code the usual grant that is given is one rupee from Government for one rupee contributed by the management, in other words, half the net cost. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction will put me right if I am wrong but I cannot find that that is anywhere laid down in the Grant-in-Aid Code as the principle which should guide Government. My impression is, if I am not mistaken, that this is merely the principle which is generally adopted. What I want to suggest is that under present conditions when it is certain that there has been an enormous rise in prices and when it is equally certain that aided schools are doing a large proportion of the work in the Presidency in connexion with education that something should be done to help the managers of aided schools to increase the salaries of their teachers. If you look at the Director of Public Instruction's report on secondary schools, you will see that no fewer than 85,000 boys and girls of this Presidency are being educated by aided institutions. I say, if you consider that the management can do very little and that it is of the greatest importance that something should be done for the teachers, that Government must take a more generous attitude towards aided schools and colleges. They must not enforce the principle that has hitherto been in force, but must adopt a principle by which it will be possible for them to give a larger sum to the aided schools. I do not in the least suggest this in order that the pockets of the managers may be spared so that they may contribute a little less. Surely some means might be devised by which teachers in aided schools and colleges should be enabled to get the additional grant given for them by Government. I do not know how far such relief has been given to teachers in Government schools but I know something ought to be done in aided schools and therefore I second the proposal which the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in supporting this resolution. The lot of the school-masters especially in these days of high prices is indeed pitiable. At no time was it, from a financial point of view, an enviable lot, but what was once a struggle for existence has now become a clinging to existence in spite of overwhelmingly adverse circumstances. Recently the *Madras Times* published a memorial presented by pandits showing how salaries fixed years ago fetch less than one-half of the food-stuffs necessary for keeping body and soul together. What the pandits say about themselves is true of all classes of teachers, elementary, secondary and even collegiate.

"There is very little in the salaries of teachers to allow of a margin for saving for the future. Food, clothing, house-rent, education of children, medical treatment, conveyance fares, all these are charges which have to be met immediately and instantly and there is left very little for the purchase of books, etc., necessary for keeping abreast of modern progress in knowledge and educational methods. While attention has been drawn in the press and elsewhere to the condition of the elementary school-masters and thanks to Government that some allotment has been made for raising the salaries of teachers in elementary schools, not much attention is paid to the inadequate scale of pay of secondary school-masters.

"The fact that they receive higher pay than elementary school-masters should not blind us to the fact that most of them are not able to make both ends meet, though they deny themselves many of the comforts of life. Sufficient pay is absolutely necessary for efficient work and vice versa, insufficient pay leads to spiritless and inefficient work. It is to the interest of the State that secondary school-master is provided with enough for him to devote his whole attention, time and energy to his work in the school. What some teachers do to make up for the deficiency in their salary is to take up private tuition which is exhausting in its effects on the teacher's mind and leaves but a portion of his strength for his day's work at school. Free the teacher's mind and leaves but a portion of his strength for his day's work at school. Freedom from corroding care is necessary for the freshness of mind which the teacher ought to bring to bear upon his work. The Calcutta University Commission has pointed out how upon the efficiency of secondary schools depends the success of the University system. The teachers are no doubt doing their best with the limited amount of vitality they possess, but if you want better results my advice is *feed them*.

"On behalf of the profession I must, before I sit, express our appreciation of Your Excellency's speech at Kovil High School, wherein Your Excellency recognized the hardship of teachers and expressed the desire to help them."

The Hon'ble Mr R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Your Excellency, I wish in the first instance to answer the first question raised by the Honourable Member. Rule 33 of the Madras Grant-in-Aid Code says:—

'*Fixing the allotment.*—The grant allotted to an institution will ordinarily be equal in amount to the income guaranteed to be annually provided under rule 32, such portion of that income as is required to meet the share to be borne by the management of all expenditure in aid of which grants are sanctionable under other chapters of this Code being left out of account.'

"The Honourable mover of the resolution has specially pressed home the claims of teachers in secondary schools for higher salary, and I am inclined to agree with him that the condition of teachers in secondary schools might be improved. The ordinary teacher who is employed probably starts, and in several institutions certainly starts, at a reasonable salary. But the ordinary salary which is given in some aided institutions is not a graded or a time-scale salary, nor are the prospects, so far as the pay is concerned, very good for higher appointments. So that, if any revision is to take place, I have come to the conclusion that that revision ought to take place in two ways: first to introduce a time scale of pay for teachers and secondly to offer more prize posts, that is, the pay of the headmasters is to be more than at present and commensurate with their status and responsibilities. But it is desirable that we should bear in mind the principles of the Grant-in-Aid Code in considering the raising of the rates of salaries of teachers. I do not favour any suggestion which will deviate in any great extent from the principles of that Code. There are two cardinal principles: the first is that local effort should produce some amount of money, the second is that it should produce one-half of the net expenditure. The major portion of the expenditure is on establishment. The major portion of the income comes from three sources—from fees, from funds and endowments, and from grants. If teachers are to be paid better, more funds will have to be provided. I have not heard it recommended in this Council, sir, that more funds should be produced by raising the fees. But I should like to invite the attention of the Council to the fact that the fees levied at present in secondary schools have remained constant since 1912, that economic conditions have changed to a very considerable extent since 1912 and that the fees that are charged in other parts of the world, certainly in secondary schools in England, have been raised in recent years. The question is whether the additional funds required may not be raised from fees levied in secondary schools. The other alternative is to deviate from one of the cardinal principles of the Grant-in-Aid Code, namely, that we should meet one-half of the net cost, and to say that we should contribute something slightly over one-half of the net cost. No ratio can be fixed. The circumstances of each school or group of schools or of a geographical area will have to be considered. Until I am convinced, however, that the maximum of local effort has been made in institutions under private management—and I am not convinced of this now—I am unable to advise Government that the ratio should be increased to something more than one-half. I should be glad if the Honourable mover of the resolution would give me the memorandum which indicates how his figure of three lakhs which he has inserted in his resolution is arrived at, so that I may consider it at my leisure and see how far we can meet his wishes without deviating from the cardinal principles of our Code. Until that is done, I cannot advise Government to accept this resolution asking for the allocation of three lakhs recurring expenditure."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHALA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, the suggestion made by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction as to the raising of the school fees has come upon us, I believe, upon all of us with a painful surprise. The comparison which he instituted so far as fees are concerned between this country and England is very inaccurate. Statistics have been taken as to the average earnings of the people of this country and the average earnings of the people in England and statistics clearly prove that the average earning of the people in this country is very low and low indeed and it is an admitted fact that India is too poor a country to afford money on costly institutions. What we want is this, that so far as the private efforts go to contribute towards an increase of education in this country, the Government would be pleased to help these efforts as far as it lies in its power. The duty of educating the country primarily and at first lies upon the Government. That duty has been taken off its shoulders by the private institutions and to ask those private institutions to go on increasing the salaries of the teachers and pay them by increasing the school fees does not appear to be the right way on which we ought to proceed. So far as the increase of the school fees is concerned, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Macphail will support me that in many cases the aided schools have already complied with the scale of fees laid down by Government. In certain parts, it is true that the private authorities were not able to increase the scale of fees, because they found it impossible to raise the scale on account of the poverty of the locality. Education, Your Excellency, ought not to be made costly, education ought to be thrown to every man in the country and ought to be made as cheap as possible. The Director of Public Instruction relies upon a rule in the Grant-in-Aid Code and says that the Government would be inclined to give only a grant equal to half the amount paid by the institution on account of the salaries of teachers. I would earnestly submit that no technical rule should stand in the way of increasing the usefulness of the secondary schools. If there is such a rule as the Director points out and if it stands in the way of increasing the usefulness of these private institutions my suggestion will be to abrogate the rule and to see that we institute a more liberal rule as far as possible to

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Arunachalam Pillai; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

satisfy the needs of this country. So far as the resolution is concerned, it only wants a sum of three lakhs in order that the pay of secondary school teachers may be increased and I am glad to find that the Director of Public Instruction has admitted that the lot of the secondary school teachers is not a very enviable one. With this admission placed before Your Excellency, I do not see why the Director of Public Instruction should bring after all this technical objection and say 'unless you people are going to do all these we shall not help you.' I submit to Your Excellency that this is a very necessary and important subject which ought to be taken by the Government at once into their hands. That is the course by which we ought to improve the lot of the schoolmasters into whose hands we entrust the education of our future generations. Such an important subject should receive a liberal treatment and no technical rule should be allowed to stand in its way. With this observation I submit this resolution for the approval of Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Apart from the resolution being judged on its merits, the side-issues raised by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction cannot be overlooked. Some time back in this Council we had a resolution for the reduction of the existing school fees, but now the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has suggested—and it is perhaps under contemplation—that school fees should be raised. That is a thorny problem and that should be discussed on a separate occasion. I hope the Government or the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction would not enter into it before 1921 when the Reformed Council would discuss the whole matter. But so far as the present financial difficulties are concerned, we may expect a large income of four crores every year from currency reform and from that we can grant this increase without retrenching upon the slender resources of the parents. I think Government will be in a position to do it; for, from what we learn from the Currency Committee's report more funds would be placed at our disposal; and they can help these teachers if the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is satisfied that an increase of salary should be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I rise to enter a protest against the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the raising of the fees. If I remember aright, a committee was appointed in 1915-16 to examine the scale of fees and the existing fees are in accordance with the recommendations of the committee and it cannot be said that the question was not examined since 1912. Your Excellency, the suggestions of the Hon'ble Mr. Macphael for the revision of the grant-in-aid system requires examination especially when we take into consideration that the managing bodies are not able to pay enhanced salaries which the Director of Public Instruction admits is necessary. In this connexion I wish to bring one fact to the notice of the Government. Recently, that is in the years 1918 and 1919, the Government gave subsidies to the district boards to start incomplete secondary schools and the scale of fees there given to the teachers are for the present in my opinion satisfactory. But there is one difficulty in the matter of the administration of board schools. In the schools that were already in existence under the boards, the teachers get very low salaries as compared with the salaries of the teachers in the new schools. This is causing some inconvenience in the matter of the administration of both the types of schools under the same board and this question is to be examined and subsidies should be given to local boards to bring the salaries of the teachers and others already under the management of boards to the same level to which the salaries of the teachers in the new schools are raised."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAU:—"I am in full sympathy with the mover of the resolution. Nowadays we find everywhere a demand for increase of pay and the principal reason is the high prices of food stuffs. Of course we have got to raise the pay of the teachers who are in the secondary schools. I believe not only they, but also those who are in the elementary schools need revision of pay. No doubt the Director of Public Instruction has told us that there has been an increase in the case of elementary teachers by the magnificent sum of Re. 1, i.e., from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12. But I think it should be raised to not less than Rs. 15. As I said, the question of food-stuffs is the principal reason why we should consider not only the question of raising the pay of these teachers in the secondary schools and in the elementary schools—in fact in all other departments whose pay is less than Rs. 30 or Rs. 50 a month. I would also suggest not only increase of pay but also a time-scale of pay may be introduced because at present if a man gets Rs. 12 he has to get it throughout his life. Therefore I would suggest to the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction that a time-scale of pay may be incorporated in any of the proposals that may be made by him. In fact all these questions will be dealt with in a short time either by the Salaries Committee or the Director of Public Instruction or by those officials who are at the head of various departments whose servants are asking for higher pay. With these few remarks I wish to associate myself with the mover of the resolution. One word more, i.e., about the raising of the school fees. I am one who is against such a proposal because the high prices of food-stuffs is a thing which hits also the parents and guardians of students. Therefore for the very reason why we want to raise the pay of these school teachers, we should not expect guardians and parents to pay more than what they have to pay now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the general sense appears to be that the position of the teachers has not been sufficiently recognised and the

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Knapp; Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu.) [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.

opinion is fairly unanimous in that the scale of pay is inadequate and must be raised immediately. I do not know whether the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has been given a copy of any of the recommendations made in advance by the members of the Salaries Committee. Nor do I know if the members of the Salaries Committee have submitted any preliminary proposals. I expect that any committee examining the rates of pay for officers will take the present prices into consideration and fix not less than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 as being the living wage of the poorest teacher."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Are you speaking on the question of salaries of the elementary school teachers or secondary school teachers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I referred to the elementary school teachers when I said Rs. 15. A revision on a liberal scale is necessary under the present conditions."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have to say a word in this matter and I think it will not be very agreeable to my friends here. We are now speaking about secondary schools. I quite agree that in primary schools the teachers were drawing Rs. 10 and their pay is now increased to Rs. 11 or Rs. 12. Their position is simply deplorable and any addition to them is absolutely necessary. But when the question comes to the secondary schools, I am not at one with them. From the fourth form to the sixth form the teachers are well paid; they are not badly paid. Because the fourth form teachers are generally paid about Rs. 50 a month and it goes up to Rs. 150 to the headmaster. Their position is not half as bad as the position of the teachers in the lower department. Now to think of raising that any higher means an infliction either upon the parents of the boys or upon the general tax-payer. The position of the parents of the school-going population is really very bad at present and especially with the high prices of food-grains and clothing and everything imaginable, it is simply impossible for the parents to pay any higher school fees as the Director of Public Instruction suggests. But to give anything more requires money and the Government will have to find the money from the general tax-payer. Is it right that the general tax-payers should be taxed to pay the secondary educationist? Is it absolutely necessary? I think not, and I think—several gentlemen will agree with me—that it is not absolutely necessary. These are hard times for everybody, I admit. But to do anything absolutely not necessary is a thing which we have to consider."

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council reassembled at 2-45 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and in so doing I wish to say that there is no other profession in which persons are so ill-paid as in the teaching profession. The teachers are proverbially poor and their salaries are very low. In the altered conditions of the country the economic strain has crippled them owing to the high prices now ruling the market. I think it is very difficult for them to meet the demands which are daily increasing. Every important educational institution in this country is fully alive to the responsibility and all are straining every nerve to meet the demands of the teachers. The proposal of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to raise the fees of the students seems to be very impracticable. Almost all the institutions have raised their scale of fees so far as I know and the condition of the country does not permit any further raising of the fees unless you do not care for the education of the people. So the demand of the teachers has to be met otherwise than by raising the fees of the students. And the proposal to raise the fees will only bring down the popularity of the institutions. I don't think it is possible for us to raise the fees any further. So I submit that the claim for the higher salaries on the part of teachers should be met by liberal grants by the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, while I am against the raising of fees of school boys, the raising of the salaries of the secondary school teachers is, I consider, not quite necessary. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar says, the B.A., or B.A., L.T., on completing his course, is started on Rs. 60—2—80, whereas a graduate or a B.A., B.L., is started in other walks of life on about Rs. 30 or Rs. 25. So, the school-master attached to a lower secondary school is started on a much better pay than any other choosing another department; but there may be a question that he has no such good prospects as others have. If some such arrangement is made so that from the high school he could get into the college as a professor, the difficulty will be solved. In any case, there is no necessity at present for raising the pay of schoolmasters attached to lower secondary schools. As regards the fees of boys, I think it will be a very hard case if they should be raised. Ordinarily speaking in India, I do not know about other countries, it is the poor boys, i.e., boys of the poor families, that pay good attention to studies. Whereas the boys of rich families do not pay much attention to studies. That being so, all the best intellects are likely to be shut out. So the question of increasing the school fees of boys is, I think, quite undesirable. As regards elementary school teachers, I think everybody should be unanimous that their pay should be raised to a small extent."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I am quite in sympathy with the object of the resolution. Of all the learned professions the teaching profession is the most ill-paid. Brilliant graduates who in any other walk of life would certainly do better, when they enter the teaching profession, are bound to devote the whole of their life to the work on a remuneration which is certainly not adequate either to their accomplishments or to their surroundings. No doubt a graduate or a licentiate in teaching is paid 50 to 100 rupees at the start but after 25 years we find him getting not more than Rs. 125 or Rs. 150, whereas if he had probably entered the Government service I am sure he would have done much better. That being the case, the teachers of schools ought to be paid better and therefore you must give them not merely a living wage but something which would make them feel that they are shown want and that they could provide for a rainy day. Though at the start they may be in a better position than a clerk entering on Rs. 30 still after ten or fifteen years the Government clerk on Rs. 30 becomes a tahsildar or probably a deputy collector and gets Rs. 200, whereas a teacher has to content himself with Rs. 150 all his life. Again the remedy proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, *i.e.*, of paying the secondary school teachers a better pay by raising the school fees, does not commend itself to most of us. Unfortunately the Government rules are very strict. Richer districts ought to pay more than the poorer districts. If the Government recognise this principle, I think a good deal of difficulty may be overcome. By having a uniform rule throughout the Presidency, probably greater hardship is felt, and again it is necessary that Government should come to the help of aided institutions. Most of the aided institutions which are supported by missionary bodies get grants from England and America. Owing to the present exchange rate these institutions are very hard hit and I think the Government will do well to come to the help of the institutions by giving a sort of exchange compensation only temporarily till the exchange condition is settled one way or other. On these considerations I submit that Your Excellency's Government might very well accept the resolution and provide for 2 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of paying the secondary school teachers."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DENKA ACHARIYAR:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, there is no doubt that secondary school teachers of all grades are not well paid. I am a manager of a private concern and I am also connected with secondary schools under local boards. I do not believe that teachers who are getting Rs. 30—2—40 biennial increment of Rs. 2 or the teachers who get a little more, say Rs. 50—2—60 or Rs. 80 - 4—100, are adequately paid. They are not fairly treated having regard either to the period of their service or the nature of the work which they do in secondary institutions; but as far as I have been able to follow the discussion and the wording of the resolution I am unable to understand how, if any money be found to whom and on what principle it is to be distributed. The question is whether the resolution relates only to secondary schools under private management or includes also those under the management of local boards. Moreover there are schools in backward tracts in which the scale of salaries may be less than the scale of salaries paid in schools situated in advanced areas. That the rate and scale of the salaries of these teachers needs improvement admits of no doubt. Taking into consideration the lot of a secondary school teacher after five years of service he has a family, of a wife and two children, an old mother, and possibly some other relation depending upon him. The lowest in the scale of secondary school teachers cannot subsist on anything less than Rs. 50 a month. It is absolutely necessary that the lot of these secondary school teachers should be improved in some manner. It is not for me to say how that is to be done. As I already pointed out, the question is how, if any money is got, it is to be distributed. With these remarks I support the proposition generally and submit that managers of secondary schools should be assisted by a liberal grant made to them for the purpose of improving the prospects of the teachers employed by them."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I am sorry that our rules preclude the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes from speaking again in this debate, for I am sure that he would have liked to have a chance of replying to the chorus of dissent—I am afraid from every part of the house—which greeted his suggestion to raise fees. Personally I don't think that Mr. Littlehailes' suggestion deserves so much disapprobation as it has received. I think the proposition as he put it is a perfectly fair one. The sources of income to a school consist of money put up by management, grants from Government and fees paid by parents and I think it is quite reasonable to inquire why one of these should be ruled out once for all, leaving the burden on the other two or for practical purposes on only one of them, viz., Government. We have been reminded that the present fees were only fixed in 1916 after full consideration. I think I am right in saying that the rise in prices since 1916 has been very considerable. Now a rise in prices, in India as elsewhere, means generally an increase in someone's profits. Here we know that there has been a great rise in the amount obtained for agricultural produce. Persons who are in the fortunate position of being sellers of produce are probably now better off than they were in 1916 and I don't think the suggestion that they at least can afford higher fees is unreasonable.

"When I approach this motion of my Honourable friend Mr. Siva Rao I find myself in a position of considerable difficulty. There has been a very great divergence of opinion from all sides of the house. Some members have told us that they prefer that any money available should be spent on elementary education: others would like to see something done for secondary education, particularly for the schoolmasters, but none of them, so far as I can see, has put up any definite scheme or suggestion to Government. Mr. Siva Rao said that he was not now going to present us with any scheme at all because his proposal was contained in a memorandum which

was once submitted to Sir Henry Stone. Unfortunately I know nothing of the memorandum and Sir Henry Stone is now in London. Mr. Siva Rao mentioned that when he brought this resolution on various previous occasions he was always promised sympathetic consideration. I am quite content again to promise him sympathetic consideration. For the last year we have had under consideration the question of relaxing the rigidity of the rules in the Grant-in-Aid Code in regard to grants to secondary schools. I am not talking about a general alteration, a general raising of grants but of providing the Director of Public Instruction, as is done I understand in another Presidency, with a sum of money as a reserve at his disposal which he could hand out after full investigation in cases where a special extra grant is proved to be desirable. Such a case would be that referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Devadoss—of a school maintained on funds obtained from Europe and which is suffering at the present moment by the loss owing to exchange. Other cases may no doubt be found among other private institutions which have not much money at their back and also I take it among local fund institutions. This question of giving the Director of Public Instruction a special grant for this purpose is still under consideration. The Director has not altogether supported the scheme which was put to him and we have referred it back to him for his reasons. Although I am not prepared to accept Mr. Siva Rao's resolution as it stands and to denude 'Civil Works' of 3 lakhs for the purpose of a general increase in the pay of secondary school masters, I am prepared to promise that when the Director sends his final answer we shall arrange to give him a sum of money for the purpose I have stated, namely, for the purpose of giving special aid in urgent cases. My honourable colleague on the right has agreed to give us one lakh from the reserve for this purpose. I hope my honourable friend will be satisfied with this. I should like to add that though we cannot go further now in the direction which the Honourable Additional Member indicates, we do thoroughly agree with him that the secondary school master is not receiving in this Presidency the salary to which his attainments and the importance of his position entitle him."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not understand exactly what the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp said about the Government being willing to pay more money."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"The scheme is, we hope, to put into the Director of Public Instruction's hand a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the purpose of meeting most urgent cases from the reserve."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Thank you."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I have only one word to say. The Hon'ble Mr. Knapp said that the prices of agricultural produce have risen. But he has not mentioned that the cost of living has also considerably increased, and the cultivation expenses also. The landholders are in no better position now to pay than they were before."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am very glad that there has been such a full discussion in this matter. I shall just dispose of the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Baloji Rao Nayudu regarding the increase of the salary. I have already quoted several official reports in the matter, e.g., the quinquennial report, etc. There is a large volume of opinion even in this house that there is some need, and the Government have also accepted the position. I may say, Your Excellency, so far as local efforts go, they have done their best in this matter and I do not think they could go possibly further. Local effort has succeeded in taking over the bulk of the secondary institutions in this Presidency. The Government spend very little over secondary education. So, it is impossible for the management to incur this extra cost and funds should be allotted to them. They will not move in the matter and the result will be that the position of the teachers will remain as miserable as ever. Then, as for the raising of the fees it has been several times mentioned in this house that it should be reduced.

"I do not think that we can ever propose to tap the fees for this purpose and as to the practical objection mentioned by my Honourable friend, Mr. Desika Achariyar, as to how it will be distributed I have got definite proposals in my hand. References were made to the position in England, I have in hand an extract from the speech of Mr. Fischer in the House of Commons when he introduced the Education Bill. He says: 'It has been suggested to me that secondary school education should be free and the establishment of a system of free secondary education is an ideal with which I have very great sympathy. It may be that the simplest way of attaining this object would be to abolish all fees in secondary schools.' That is the ideal which they are working up to even in England. Then again he says: 'We do not want a caste system of education. We want social fusion, and the best way of securing social fusion in the secondary schools is to have a system under which well-to-do parents contribute their fees and help to support the school, while the children of poorer parents are assisted, and liberally assisted, by free places and maintenance allowances.' I have a memorandum in my hand. It is printed. It was circulated among the members. I do not want to tire the patience of this Council. There are over 1,000 L.Ts and their present scale of fees is Rs. 30—4—100. It proposes that the Government might draw up some improved scale of salary, and Government should make a special grant to enable these institutions or managements to pay this enhanced salary. As the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp said that the matter will receive careful and sympathetic consideration, I am not willing to press it to a division, but the Government is aware that there is a strong feeling in the matter and Government must have observed that the opinion is very strong."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Madhava Raja; Mr. Knapp.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Resolution VII I do not press to move this resolution because it is covered by other resolutions—XV and XVI I shall rather leave it to the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar."

The following was the resolution of which notice had been given and which was not moved:—

"VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the allotment under 22. EDUCATION for opening new elementary schools may be raised to 10 lakhs and that a corresponding deduction may be made under the head of 45. CIVIL WORKS."

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA of Kollengode:—"The resolution that I wish to move is as follows:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a grant of 4 lakhs be allotted to district boards and municipalities towards the construction of buildings for secondary schools under their management and that a provision of one lakh be made towards grants for the equipment of aided secondary schools; the increased expenditure being met in both cases by a corresponding reduction under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

"Your Excellency, while it is refreshing to find that a provision of 4 lakhs is provided in the budget for contribution to local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings it is regrettable that no similar provision is made for buildings of secondary schools. I confess I am unable to see why the latter have been neglected. It cannot certainly be that the Government are not in sympathy with the object of my resolution, for the annexure to the memorandum showing changes made in the Draft Financial Statement by the Finance Committee clearly shows that the Government themselves had put forward the suggestion for the consideration of the Finance Committee. I trust that the Government will be able to accept this resolution.

"My Lord, it is noteworthy that while a provision of 2½ lakhs for subsidies to local bodies for secondary school buildings and a provision of one lakh for equipment of the same have been made in the current year's budget there is no similar provision in the next year's budget. It is hard to say why this item was omitted

"I do not wish to weary the Council with a long speech on the necessity of furthering secondary education. I may however say this The number of students in secondary institutions is rapidly increasing and the demand for accommodation is growing more and more insistent My Lord, it would not be wise to ignore this most pressing demand I commend this resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr A. R KNAPP:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Madhava Raja is desirous that he should find 4 lakhs of rupees for expenditure on secondary schools under the management of district boards and municipalities, these 4 lakhs being taken I understand, from the long suffering Cinderella of Departments, the Public Works Department. I should like in the first place as the Member in charge of both 'Public Works Department' and 'Education' to enter a slight protest against the suggestion that one of them should be despoiled on behalf of the other As the temporary guardian of both of these I have naturally done my best to hold the balance equal between them when I approached my honourable colleague and the Finance Committee for a provision of funds for next year I gather from my honourable friend's remarks that he considers that I have not observed a true perspective and that I have not allotted to 'Education' the share to which it is entitled as compared with 'Public Works.' I am sorry that my friend should take that view. I am however consoled by the knowledge that at the Budget debate this time last year a distinguished and very experienced Member of the Council was able to congratulate the Government, to use his own words, on the 'very ample provision' which they had made for 'Education' and one or two other matters. That 'very ample' provision represented the amount of 122·98 lakhs: this year we have been able to go beyond that provision by 3 or 4 lakhs I think therefore that I have some justification for thinking that at least the total provision which I have succeeded in obtaining for 'Education' is not altogether inadequate. Now the particular view in regard to this resolution which I should like to put forward is this. The question whether an allotment should be made in the budget specifically for secondary schools has undergone a good deal of consideration in the last two or three months. The Director's original proposal was that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs should be set apart for buildings for secondary schools and 2·5 lakhs for buildings for elementary schools. Government in pursuance of what has been their general policy in this matter were rather inclined to give preference to elementary schools but they finally decided to leave a decision on this point to the Finance Committee. Accordingly two schemes were placed before that committee, one of which proposed a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for elementary school buildings, while the other suggested

on allotment of the sums 5 lakhs to buildings and equipment of secondary schools. The Finance Committee deliberately decided to leave the secondary schools unprovided for and to give the 4 lakhs to elementary school buildings. The remaining 1 lakh was diverted together with money cut off from other objects for the purpose of building a tuberculosis hospital. As I have said already, the total provision made for 'Education' this year was more than what was described last year in this Council as ample and therefore, I think, the Council must make up their minds that if any extra provision is to be made as proposed by my honourable friend for secondary education it must be made at the expense of some other head of education and not by drawing on the money allotted to other departments. The Finance Committee which is thoroughly representative of the Council has had the distribution of educational funds under very careful deliberation and as a member of that committee I would strongly urge that its decision thus arrived at should not be lightly set aside by the Council. I am therefore not at all inclined on behalf of Government to accept the resolution. If, however, there is a strong feeling in the Council in support of the Honourable Member's position and if they would like to redistribute the four lakhs which is available between secondary and elementary education buildings I am not sure that Government will object. But there is one point I ought to mention, in case the Council have any idea of that sort and that is that the disposal of subsidies given to local bodies for secondary school buildings has not been altogether satisfactory. Out of a provision of 2 87 lakhs made in 1918-19 for this purpose there was a balance of over 1 lakh remaining unspent at the close of the year. In the current year's budget estimate there was a provision of 2 5 lakhs for a similar purpose of which according to the latest information 1 70 lakhs is still not utilized. This being so, I don't think I can advise this Council to accept the Honourable Member's proposal even to the extent of allowing for secondary schools some portion of the four lakhs which we have set aside for school buildings in general."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao:—"Your Excellency, it would look that the Finance Committee dealing with this question, thought that the five lakhs that was allotted for education generally was to be divided between the elementary schools to the extent of four lakhs and one lakh was taken away out of it and allotted to the tuberculosis institute. Going through the list of names of the Finance Committee, I think they were composed more of advocates of elementary education and naturally they thought of throwing overboard the secondary schools altogether. I am not finding fault with that because I am also one interested both in elementary education and secondary education, and I am not going to propose any reduction out of Rs 4 lakhs that has been allotted, but what I would press is the one lakh which is taken away from education may be again allotted to education either from that provided for the institute or from 45. CIVIL WORKS. As for the institute we can get that money out of the reserve. Why I put forward this plea for secondary schools is this. Being the President of the District Board of South Kanara I find some of our grants for buildings and equipments has been curtailed apparently as there were no funds. The whole question is where the money to come from? I find that the Coondapoor and Udipi school allotments have been curtailed as well as that for Karkal high school. What I submit is all those schools which have come into existence may be well provided. As for the new schools to be provided, if there is money they may rather be started or strengthened but as far as old schools that have been already sanctioned by Government they must be fully provided for. On account of paucity of funds in these three institutions in my district the money grants have been curtailed not on account of inefficiency or anything of the kind. Therefore if a lakh of rupees is put into the hands of the Director of Public Instruction surely he will find the best means to spend that money. I would therefore support the resolution at least to the extent of one lakh of rupees which was taken away."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"May I point out that taking away from the reserve is not within the competence of this Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja:—"Why I brought this to Your Excellency's notice is because I have got five secondary schools under me. Every year in the inspection remarks I have always noticed 'accommodation insufficient and equipment not satisfactory'. Every year I find the number of schools increasing and the number of students also increasing and in no year I was able to give them satisfactory accommodation. I presume that the same is the case with many other institutions under local bodies. Next year if nothing is provided I am afraid the remark will be worse. If the Honble Mr. Knapp will kindly see to that, I do not like to press the question further."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANTS FOR BUILDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar who had given notice of the following resolution did not move it:—

"IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to increase the allotment in the budget estimate for 1920-21 under 22-E. EDUCATION—Government Schools, General by the sum of four lakhs for payment of grants to local bodies for buildings for secondary schools and to reduce by an equal amount the allotment under 45. CIVIL WORKS."

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. M. C. Raja ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar ; Mr. Knapp.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION FOR BUILDING A PANCHAMA SCHOOL IN NEGAPATAM

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I beg to move the following resolution :—

'X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 12,000 be provided under 22. Education for constructing a building for Panchama school in the Negapatam Municipality and that the same be deducted from the sum of 1·50 lakhs for opening new schools for depressed classes.'

In doing so he said :—"Your Excellency, it is unnecessary for me to say much about this resolution. Your Excellency's Government is very keen in uplifting the Panchama community and the Negapatam Municipality has started a school there for Panchamas in the year 1917 which is located in thatched building. The present strength of the school is 70. This is the first institution for Panchamas started by the Negapatam Municipality and on the face of the success with which it has been carried on in spite of the fact that it is located in a thatched building I am sure that if the school is located in a proper building answering to the present day requirements the strength of it will be on the increase. Therefore I request that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to set apart Rs. 12,000 under 22. Education from the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for opening new schools for the depressed classes and for building and equipment reserved in the budget and I hope that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept my resolution on the facts explained by me."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. RAJA :—"I have very great pleasure in seconding the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar's resolution. The Government have allotted one and a half lakhs for opening new schools for the depressed classes and we all expect that by this time next year this allotment will have been spent. Hon'ble Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar's object is to see that a portion of this sum is spent for the benefit of the depressed classes near his own quarters. The school is already in existence and has on its rolls 70 pupils, all in a thatched shed, without proper accommodation. It is necessary that proper accommodation should be provided. I hope the Government will accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I wish to express the general sense of certain people. We are all in favour of Panchama schools. We are anxious to establish them in every town and nook and corner. There cannot be said to be any one in this hall who will oppose Panchama schools. One difficulty in our way has been our want of experience. We are not all experts. Mr. Paddison may be expected to have information as to the comparative importance and urgency of demands for schools in various places. We should like to be guided by persons who have got a knowledge of all the localities and are in a position to give us reliable details in this matter. If Your Excellency's Government will have before you some recommendations—either final or intermediate recommendations—sent by Mr. Paddison and if Negapatam ranks high in the list we will all unanimously vote for it. In resolutions of this sort we should like to be guided by information available as to the urgency of each proposal and the order in which it is to be arranged."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I understand from the last speaker but one that there are only 70 pupils in the school, and to spend Rs 12,000 on their account seems to be rather unreasonable. I do not see any objection to temporary sheds, until the school is fully established. I object to the policy of spending money on buildings, unless a school has been long established, and its strength is large. The time has come for saying a halt in the matter. I hope I shall not be taken for opposing Panchama education. But money ought not to be spent on buildings for a small number of students."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I find myself in the pleasant but rather unusual position of being able to accept my Hon'ble friend Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar's speech as entirely representing the views of Government. He is quite right in saying that it is not for this Council to commit itself to any particular scheme for the distribution of the lump sum provided for new Panchama schools, until investigation has been made by the officer to whom the administration of this matter has been entrusted, viz., Mr. Paddison.

"He will have at his disposal half a lakh for Panchama schools. If the Negapatam school scheme has the merits which the honourable mover attributes to it, I have no doubt that Mr. Paddison will accept it if an application is made to him by the municipal council. If on the other hand it cannot bear scrutiny or comparison as regards urgency and necessity with other demands elsewhere it is quite obvious that we in this Council would have been wrong to accept this resolution. While I am entirely in sympathy with the proposal to do all we can for Panchama schools I think it is distinctly unwise for the Council to make an allotment to one particular project, until the claims of all have been properly examined by the officer specially charged with that duty."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"Am I to understand that the municipality should apply to Mr. Paddison."

(Mr. Knapp; Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Littlehailes; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; The President.) [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. KNAPP:—"They should apply to Mr. Puddison."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"On this condition I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION FOR BUILDING A MUHAMMADAN BOYS' ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN NEGAPATAM.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

'XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a sum of Rs. 12,000 be provided under 22. Education for constructing a building for Muhammadan boys' elementary school at Kadambadi, Negapatam, and that the same be deducted from the sum of 4·00 lakhs for grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings.'

In doing so he said:—"This resolution is almost on the same lines as the previous resolution. It concerns my own community whose interests I have much at heart. Your Excellency's Government is well aware that my community are so backward and that unless the Government come forward to help them they will find it a great difficulty to get themselves educated. The Negapatam Municipality has started a school. The school is now situated in the municipal office verandah. It is for want of a house or quarters to locate it and Kadambadi is a place where the municipality finds it very difficult for a school building and it is absolutely necessary that the Government should immediately arrange to provide a sum of Rs. 12,000 out of the grant set apart—four lakhs—for grant to local bodies for elementary school buildings. I hope my appeal will be accepted by Government in the interests of my community."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Your Excellency, there is little to be said on this question. As the Honourable Member pointed out, we have already four lakhs for the construction of elementary school buildings. What he desires is that we should, in this Council without having any expert examination of this particular building or without a consideration of the needs and interests of other parts of the Presidency, allocate a certain definite sum out of the four lakhs for this particular institution. That being so, all I can say is that when the applications are received from all local bodies they will be very carefully investigated, the needs of each institution will be considered and a fair distribution of the available grant will be made to the municipalities and district boards in the Presidency. Further than that I do not think I can go at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, may I inquire how many students are there in this Muhammadan school and how long this school has been in existence?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I am sorry I have no figures here but I can send for them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable Member got anything to say on the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* OPENING OF A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN NEGAPATAM.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name:—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be provided under 22. Education for opening a secondary school at Nannilam, Negapatam Taluk Board, and that the same be deducted under 22. Education—non-recurring Grant for Secondary schools.'

"In moving this resolution I have nothing more to say except a few words. During my recent visit to Nannilam in connexion with taluk board business, the residents of Nannilam represented to me the need for a secondary school in their town, as there is not even an elementary school under the management of the taluk board. There is one under private management which is not adequately equipped. I was given to understand that about 500 students are going out to educate themselves in secondary schools outside Nannilam taluk and thereby they are put to considerable inconvenience and hardship. Nannilam is an important town and the Government derived land-tax to the extent of Rs. 10,53,625 for fasli 1328 from that taluk, and sabbai revenue, Rs. 2,56,035, besides an income of Rs. 26,888 under income-tax. I was taken round the building called 'Coronation Choultry' built by public contribution, and it is in excellent condition, inasmuch as it would form an ideal place to locate a secondary school. Hence there will be no expense in connexion with the construction of a building for the purpose

5TH FEBRUARY 1920] *(Mr. Ahmad Thambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar ; Mr. Littlehailes ; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.)*

The only amount that is required is Rs. 5,000 for the establishment and equipment for the school and this sum may be deducted from 0·10 lakh provided under head '22. Education—recurring grant for secondary schools', page 25 of the Draft Financial Statement for the year 1920-21. On the face of the importance and necessity set forth for the establishment of a secondary school in that town, I hope Your Excellency's Government will not hesitate to provide this small sum in view of improving education."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—"I support this resolution. Nannilam is the only large place in the Tanjore district which has not got a secondary school. The students of that place have to go either to Mayaveram or Tiruvalur, and the schools in these places are so full that children cannot be well taught. It is therefore necessary that a secondary school should be started at Nannilam, not only for the benefit of the students of that place but also for relieving the congestion at Mayaveram and Tiruvalur."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. LITTLEHAILES :—"I can assure the Honourable Member that this will receive very careful consideration in the distribution not of the non-recurring grant but of the recurring grant of 1·5 lakhs which have already been provided in the budget. The position is simply this. We must consult our local inspecting officers, and await the suggestions of the local bodies concerned as to their desire in this matter. Until either we receive a proposal from the local officers or until the initiative is taken by the local bodies, we cannot specifically ear-mark any portion of that grant for this school. The people of Nannilam have already sent a memorial in 1918 requesting a school at that place, but the proposal was not supported either by the taluk board or by the local officers. I shall be glad to hear that the taluk board has changed its mind since then in which case, the request will receive our consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD THAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—"I thank the Director for his interesting views and I as the president of the taluk board may say that the taluk board has since changed its views and they are in favour of it and the matter is under correspondence with the educational authorities and I hope educational authorities will send up their recommendations to the Director of Public Instruction soon and that he will be pleased to sanction the amount or at least sanction the establishment of the school. The question of setting apart money is a different thing from sanctioning to open the school. So I request that as the building is already available at least the opening of school may be sanctioned. The people are fighting for more grants for building schools whereas I have a building freely available. I want only a few rupees. So I hope the Director will first of all sanction the establishment of a school and then provide the amount of money I require. On the assurance given by the Director I will not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—Your Excellency, the resolution that I propose runs thus :—

'XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an additional provision of 2 lakhs of rupees be made in the Budget under the head 22. EDUCATION for the establishment of an industrial and technical school at Bezwada or some other suitable centre in the northern districts and that the amount may be found either from the reserve provision of 5 lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government under 32. MISCELLANEOUS or by making proportionate reduction under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

"My resolution proposes that an industrial and technical school be opened at Bezwada or some other suitable centre in the northern districts at the cost of above two lakhs of rupees. Industries are everywhere talked of and industrial development for the country is very much needed particularly in the northern districts where, so far as I remember, there is no institution where industries are taught. Since sending up this resolution, I have been informed that the Director of Industries had gone to Bezwada and held a meeting where he consulted with some people and that certain proposals are under consideration. I am sorry I had no notice of that meeting and I could not attend it and so I have no knowledge of the particular details of the proposals made at the time. My idea anyhow is that a spinning, weaving and a dyeing institute may be started at Bezwada or some other suitable centre so that students may be trained there for the textile industry. They must have also some general elementary education to enable them to place their industry on business lines. Of course, weaving is an old profession in this country and it has of late died out. The weavers in this country used to spin very fine counts and produce the superior cloths once celebrated as the Dacca muslins and such other fine kinds of cloth. That art has altogether died out and only very few of such expert weavers are to be found in some obscure corners of the country. It is advisable and necessary I think that the old industry

should be revived and for that purpose an institute must be opened for giving instruction in spinning and weaving of fine counts as well as of ordinary cloth. The dyeing industry generally goes along with the art of weaving. The weavers of this country are accustomed to the art of dyeing also and in this industry the ancient dyes were used, but the country colours have gone out of use on account of competition with the aniline dyes—those ancient methods of manufacturing colours have died out and the use of new dyes is not known to the people. Unless they are specially trained they cannot run the business. Therefore a branch of the dyeing industry must also be added to this institute where a chemical or tinctorial laboratory would give instruction not only to the ordinary students but also those who may turn out to be teachers by themselves and who may be employed in other institutions wherein they may teach this art of weaving and dyeing. As a layman I am not in a position to give out all the details of such an institute. All I can do is to throw out a suggestion. There is an institute in Madura and I should like some such institute is also started in the northern districts. I think an estimate of two lakhs is not too much for the purpose and I hope the Government will find the necessary funds for establishing such an institute, seeing the fact that the Director of Industries has himself taken the pains to go to Bezwada to inquire into the matter and consult also the people. I hear that the meeting at Bezwada was not well attended by people from other parts of the Circars or from the Ceded districts. The object of the meeting was probably limited to the local needs of the district in which he wanted to start the institution. But my idea is that there should be one institution to serve the needs of the whole of the Telugu country as far as possible. The art of weaving is an important art and, next to food, clothing is a very essential thing for life. And I therefore request Government to show some special sympathy for the establishment of an institute of the sort proposed by me. I would also request particularly the Hon'ble the Director of Industries to hold necessary investigation into the matter and see if the suggestion that I have made can be adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Your Excellency, the meeting which I held at Bezwada on the 24th of last month related particularly to the training of mechanics and others for employment in the rice mills, jute mills and similar factories in the Northern Circars. That meeting was well attended and I am extremely sorry that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Venkatappayya did not receive notice of it and was not present. I am at present drawing up proposals on the basis of the resolutions passed at that meeting and I propose to send the proposals when drawn up to the Collectors of Guntur and Kistna and to ask them to consult gentlemen interested like my Honourable friend and let me know how the proposals are viewed by the people of the localities concerned. I shall take that step before submitting the proposals to Government. Weaving, spinning and dyeing were not dealt with at that meeting. At present we have two weaving parties working under the weaving expert—one in Ganjam and the other in Anantapur. A proposal is under consideration for which provision is made in the budget, to increase largely the number of weaving parties. In the second place, we are now making a survey of the cottage industry of weaving in the Northern Circars and until we get the information which we hope to obtain from that survey, we are not in a position to draw up further proposals for the improvement of the industry by starting institutes or otherwise. I hardly think my Honourable friend is quite right in saying that weaving has considerably died out. It is still carried on in many parts of the Presidency. Spinning has, I believe, largely died out. It is carried on in factories and it is probably not an economic proposition to attempt to revive spinning as a cottage industry. The question whether we are to start an institute of this kind at Bezwada or elsewhere in the Northern Circars I shall be glad to consider later on when we are in possession of further facts. Until I am able to place proposals before Government it seems to me premature to ask the Government to include any provision in the budget. I have therefore to oppose the resolution, but I may assure my Honourable friend that his proposal will receive careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I regret very much to hear the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell. His proposal is to open some school to train up fitters for rice mills. I do not think it is a grand thing. Some time ago, Government promised to open a school at Cocanada. If it is not late, it might be revived. It may not be accurate to say that weaving has died out, but it is dying out. It is necessary that Government should come forward and open some school. I know there are two weaving parties—one of which is in Ganjam, but the actual result is not much. More preaching will not do. If you tell them to learn this or that, it may not be of much use. We should start one school at Vizagapatam where the pupils can be taught and trained and not merely preached to. I appeal to the Hon'ble the Director of Industries to reconsider this matter."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"I am very much interested in the matter and I had a little bit of my hand in it for some time and I think I know something of it, with which I can judge what the Industries Department can do. From what my Honourable friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, said, I think he is moving in the right direction. The right direction is to have an institution to teach fitting. There is a large number of rice mills, but there are not men who can repair engines or machinery or anything of the kind. If there is a school or any other institution where men are taught fitting and casting, I think it will be a move that will be able to make these mills work much more satisfactorily. Now the present position is if an engine loses some fittings they will have to be sent to Madras

to Messrs. Massey & Co., Cokes & Co., or some other company for repairs. It takes a very long time to repair and to be sent back and the mill has to be kept shut all this time. If a school as is proposed is established and people are trained there to cast and fit and turn, I think it will be a good beginning.

"Now coming to the question of spinning I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell that there is no use of resuscitating spinning. However much we might try the art of spinning it is impossible to cope with machine spinning, but this is not the case with weaving. Weaving question has been partly solved by the pressure brought on by the war and I should say that during the last four years though cloth was not imported to an appreciable extent these weavers have supplied enough of cloth to keep us going and I know as a matter of fact that cloth is being produced in the country to an extent perhaps many times more than what it was before the war. So far it is all very good and I do not know if the Industries Department can do much in the direction of weaving except in particular instances. But if the department can secure an expert or other persons to see that some improvements are made in what we call sizing and beaming, I think it will be doing a great deal, but it requires experts, ordinary men won't do. We have for a long time tried and have not been able to do much. I think my friend, the late Director of Industries, Mr Chatterton, brought several machines from Europe and I worked along with him but we were unable to make much progress. Indian sizing is of a peculiar kind. It is that sizing that gives durability for the cloth. We tried several machines but we were not able to get anything better out of them. What the department should do is to get some experts from Europe, and with the help of people here, endeavour to improve that portion of weaving process. I think that would be enough for the present and any thing more would be sheer waste of money.

"I must also ask what we can do by establishing any school, where are the men to conduct the school and what is the nature of the work they can possibly do? That question is of very great importance when we grant money."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I find that the discussion on this is not going to be as profitable as I expected. There seems to be some unfortunate difference on collateral matters which cannot be settled. I first thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell's statement that the development of spinning as a cottage industry was not a practicable proposition, was not quite correct. But when I find that the Hon'ble gentleman on my right (Hon'ble Mr Tyagarâya Chettiyar), has expressed the same opinion it appears to me that there is a considerable body of opinion on both sides of the question, and there is no use thrashing out this matter. It was a great disappointment to all of us that instead of opening an industrial school which the Government promised long ago, we find that a small school for fitters is proposed to be opened. I would entreat the Government that something more should be done.

"I cannot accept the statement that we cannot find officers to conduct the school. If we want officers we can find them. I would therefore request the Government to consider the possibility of doing something more than the mere opening of a fitters' school by putting a larger sum of money in the budget for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, most of us, I believe, think that something must be done in the matter of industrial education, but none of us have any definite schemes to put forward. All that we want is that a sum of two lakhs be allotted for the purposes of industrial education. What I would submit to the Government is that if we are really earnest something can be done as the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar said in the matter of industrial and technical education. The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell has told us that the department is taking care to see what the needs of the particular locality are, that is to say, if there is a large weaving section of the population in any area, they will see how far it can be educated in their art. If there are rice mills they will see how fitters could be trained, and I think that the best way of approaching this question is to leave the whole matter into the hands of the Director of Industries and the Special Secretary that has now been appointed by Government to deal with this subject. As far as the industrial and technical education is concerned, the whole question has been dealt with by the Industrial Commission and I have no doubt the matter will be taken up by this Council and the Government and a number of schools will be started, which will look to the interests of the industrial population. In this connexion I may bring to Your Excellency's notice one fact that if there is a large population of weavers in any locality I think it is the first duty of the municipality and the district or taluk board to bring it forward to the notice of the Government or the Director of Public Instruction or Industries or the officer concerned, and start schools with the help of their knowledge of the conditions of such localities, and ask for Government grants for it. I may tell what I did personally in the case of my own district. I found there was a large weaving section at Nileshwar in the southern part of my district. I tried an experiment to start a school for the weavers and allot half a day for practical teaching to these weavers' boys and I got the support of the Director of Public Instruction who has approved of the scheme and the time table. It is therefore our duty in the first instance to submit definite schemes and then ask the Government to budget for us and request them also to move in the matter. I have no doubt that after a short time, surely this question would be dealt with. At present I am not in favour of the proposal."

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Arunachalam Pillai; the President; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.) [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I cannot understand an opposition to a harmless and salutary resolution like the one under discussion. I thought all these objections would vanish after the Industrial Commission had sat and given its findings unequivocally in favour of starting more industrial schools. I have got in my hand a summary of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and one of those recommendations is the development of cottage industries. The Commission proposes an efficient system of education in industrial schools administered by handmasters with practical knowledge and controlled by the Department of Industries. I thought it was a foregone conclusion, now that the Commission had given its verdict in favour of starting these schools that the whole Presidency should be dotted over with industrial schools. This resolution proposes that one industrial school should be started in the Northern Circars. I may require another school for the Ceded Districts, and I cannot understand what objection can there be to the starting of a school of this sort. The Hon'ble Mr Tyagaraya Chettiyar was discussing about the fitters' school and eulogised the Director of Industries for going in the right direction. The resolution does not relate to the opening of mechanical schools. It relates to the opening of industrial and technical schools. It is stated that we cannot get men for conducting our schools, but I think if we offer suitable pay we can get good men. The opening of industrial schools is a very necessary step. Even the Secretary of State has given his sanction for the proposals in the report of the Industrial Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell says that the whole thing is not ripe and that the introduction of these proposals would mean vast changes and vast expenditure. Anyhow industrial and technical schools should be started throughout the Presidency as a necessary step towards industrial development. And I only regret that there should be any opposition to this resolution from any quarter possible."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"There is an impression that only weavers have to be taught weaving. I think everybody who wants to learn weaving should be given an opportunity. I therefore consider that these industrial schools should be started in as many places as possible. Those connected with agriculture have a large amount of time on their hands, and if they take to weaving, much of the cloths that we require can be produced in the country. I therefore suggest that this opportunity should be taken for starting new schools in as many places as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, the attitude of some Honourable non-official members was more surprising than that of the official members. There is great need for industrial regeneration. We are on the eve of political regeneration, and unless we have got industrial regeneration as well, there is no use. We could have raw materials to any extent, and labour is cheap. It is in this country that it will be possible to start industries and develop them as far as possible. Unless we are going to develop industries, all the fiscal autonomy that may be given to us and all the reforms would be useless. The economic distress"—

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (interrupting):—"I do not think that any interesting speech on the general industrial position of the country can be allowed. The Honourable Member must confine himself to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"One way of developing industries is to start industrial schools in the way suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu. Unless weaving is established as a cottage industry, the economic distress could not be relieved. The Hon'ble Mr Tyagaraya Chettiyar advocated the training of fitters for jute and rice mills alone. That is an essential thing, but along with that, we should start technical and industrial schools. It is really surprising that quite a harmless proposition should not be supported by Honourable Members here."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Of course the several points raised by the Hon'ble Mr Campbell have been replied by my Honourable friends in the Council. My object in asking for the establishment of an industrial institute is not simply to train a number of fitters and joiners, for a mere workshop business. That is not what we want. What is wanted is some technical skill, some higher knowledge in the department of spinning, weaving and dyeing. When it has been found possible to establish one institution at Madura—the Technical Institute at Madura—I do not think there will be any difficulty in finding either the teachers or the necessary equipment for the establishment of a similar institute in the Northern Circars. The Industrial Commission Report says in unequivocal terms that the development of the country depends upon the starting of such institutions. All that I ask for is that Government may be kind enough to take some definite step and allot some money for the purpose of starting an institution. Of course it has been stated that some survey is going on and that some weaving parties are going round; that would not serve the purpose which the industrial and technical schools on the lines I suggest would serve. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell for the assurance that my resolution will receive careful consideration. At this stage I can only plead the necessity for the establishment of such an institute and to depend upon the sympathy of the Government to take a liberal view in such matters. I cannot do better than to withdraw this resolution with the hope and trust that the Government as well as the Hon'ble the Director of Industries will take the earliest opportunity to enquire into the matter and meet the aspirations and the demands of the country."

5TH FEBRUARY 1920.] *(The President ; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu ; Mr. Campbell ; Mr. Littlehailes ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As Member in charge of the department, I have listened with much interest to the discussion on this resolution and the keen interest on the part of the Honourable Members in the general development of industries. I understood from the mover that he was anxious that Government should take definite steps for the advancement of industrial development. He wants to see liberal measures taken to promote industries. I take it, I hope, that when the Director of Industries brings forward a substantial scheme requiring a great deal of money, it will receive the unanimous support of the Honourable Members of this Council.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—This is the resolution that I have the honour to move:—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be provided in the budget for 1920-1921 under 22. EDUCATION, for a grant for the maintenance of the Industrial School in Guntur municipality and the said amount be found by making a proportionate reduction under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

"Your Excellency, this is for a provision of a small sum of Rs 3,000 for an industrial school, proposals for which have already been submitted by the Guntur municipality and I believe they are before the Government. The school was started by the merchants of Guntur who have contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 and the district board also has promised another sum of Rs. 3,000. A recurring sum of Rs. 3,000 is necessary for its maintenance. Proposals have been submitted to the Government. The municipal council resolved to contribute Rs. 4,000 from municipal funds every year and the district board has resolved to contribute a like sum in its current year's budget. The liberal donation made by the Guntur merchants has been deposited in the Bank of Madras. A site also was purchased with the contribution made by the municipal council. That as the people have done their best in the matter and initiative has been taken by them, it will not be too much to ask the Government to come to the help of the people to make it possible for the institution to be started and continued."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Your Excellency, this question is still before the Government and I understand that they are awaiting a report from the Director of Public Instruction on certain points affecting his department. The question of making a grant will be considered when the orders are passed authorising the establishment of the school. I would draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that grants for industrial schools are not included under the head 22, EDUCATION, but under 20-B. on page 176 of the Civil Budget Estimate. There 1,01,000 has been provided for grants-in-aid for industrial schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"Your Excellency, I may mention that so far as this question is concerned, it has been referred to the Inspector of Manual Training in schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, all that I wanted to know is, if it is possible for the Government to allow a grant of Rs. 3,000 which I now ask for. After so much has been done, probably it will not be difficult to get Rs. 3,000, as it is said that a start is being made in the direction of providing the amount. With the assurance given to me by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INTRODUCTION OF FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a lump provision of 15 lakhs may be added under 22. EDUCATION for the introduction of free and compulsory education and that the same may be deducted from 45. CIVIL.'

"The matter that is brought before the attention of this house is one relating to free and compulsory education on which there can be no debate. Practically all are agreed that it must come and from page 6 of the Finance Committee's proceedings before us, it is quite clear that we have got to contemplate the question of provision for it. You may remember that the Elementary Education Bill will come into force next year and you know with what eagerness this matter is awaited by all local bodies. It is not all municipalities that can immediately adopt it. A large number of municipalities will take the matter up as soon as the Bill comes into force. A number of municipalities are trying to give free education and, if the Government

will bear half the expenditure, the local bodies will find no difficulty in finding the necessary funds. I have brought the resolution because some provision must be made in the budget for the purpose of free and compulsory education."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R KNAPP:—"I gather from my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that he is merely following up a suggestion which was made before the Finance Committee that money should be made available for the introduction of compulsory education in case it should be acceded during the year My Honourable friend apparently considers that his proposition is one which should not involve any very great difficulty I am afraid in that I cannot agree with him and for this reason. There is obviously no use in making a provision in the budget for expenses which will fall on Government in connexion with compulsory education until we have got power to make education compulsory. The Bill which we have prepared is now undergoing a final polish. I hope to publish it for information very shortly. I cannot however forecast the reception with which it will meet and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that some of its provisions will produce a good deal of discussion But if conditions are favourable I hope to introduce it this session and get it passed into law this year. But even when that is done there are many preliminaries to be gone through before compulsion will actually come into effect in any particular area and before we are called upon to fulfil the promise made before the Finance Committee. Under the Bill a local body will have to satisfy Government on three points—first, of its readiness to levy the education tax for which the Bill makes provision at such rates as may be necessary, secondly, it will have to convince the Government that adequate arrangements have been made for the provision of trained teachers and thirdly, that the number of elementary schools in the area is sufficient or will within a reasonable period be made sufficient for all children of school age residing therein. An explanation to the clause of the Bill mentions that the number of elementary schools shall not be considered sufficient unless there is a school within two miles from the residence of every child in the area. Now there are probably at present not very many areas which are able to comply with the conditions regarding the number of schools. I am afraid also that to prove to Government that adequate provision has been made for trained teachers is going to be difficult. The main obstacle to the expansion of the number of elementary schools was pointed out very clearly in 1918 in a debate in this Council by Sir Henry Stone and it was then pressed on the attention of the Council that any rapid expansion of elementary education was completely held up by the impossibility of suddenly increasing the number of trained teachers available. This matter has been under very serious consideration and the Director of Public Instruction has recently advised us—rightly I think—that our policy should be to concentrate at present on the training of teachers. We have made a considerable addition in the budget of next year to the money allotted for opening additional training schools. We have increased the provision from 1·5 lakhs this year to 2·12 for new training schools and we have raised the money available for stipends from 3·77 to 4·94 lakhs. We are thus going to concentrate on training and until we have made further progress with training I am afraid that there are not very many areas where it will be possible for the local bodies to persuade Government that adequate arrangements have been made for trained teachers. Thirdly, I am not at all sure—I may be mistaken—that we shall find local bodies tumbling over each other in their anxiety to impose the education tax. Government under the provisions of the Bill will contribute a sum equal to that raised by the tax but I don't foresee that there is likely to be any very large demand on Government funds for the purpose during the coming year. I would reiterate what I said before the Finance Committee that if there should be any such demand before the close of the year we shall be able to find funds by transfer from other heads to meet the demand.

"So much for compulsion. The Honourable Member in his resolution has referred to free education, though he said little about it in his speech But I think perhaps it would be just as well to make it clear what our position is as regards free education. I should like to tell the Council frankly that we had this question of free education under discussion for some time past. It is a very large matter of policy and presents one rather formidable dilemma. The money which we have available for education or for any administrative purpose is, as the Council realises, limited and the question which has to be faced in connexion with free education is whether it is better policy to spend the money available on expansion, i.e., on increasing the number of elementary schools or to abolish fees in schools. Though the fees in any particular elementary school may be a small sum it has been calculated that the total amount which is now drawn from the pockets of parents in the shape of fees and thus placed at the disposal of education is the substantial sum of nearly Rs 6 lakhs a year. This sum does not come direct into the coffer of Government or local boards : a good deal of it represents fees collected in aided schools. We have to remember, and the experience in England bears on this point, that once you make education free in the public schools, aided schools are almost inevitably bound to follow suit. In cases where this happens aided schools will find themselves bereft of one source of their income, they will be then in danger of closing down altogether unless they are in some way compensated for the loss of fees and that compensation will have to come from public funds, I am therefore not incorrect when I say that if we abolish the present fee income in public schools we are running the risk not only of sacrificing a very large sum which now comes from private sources and which is available for the general interests of education, but in addition we shall probably have to put our hands in our own pockets and give further aid to aided schools Personally in this dilemma I should regard expansion of schools as the more expedient of the two alternative courses, But apart from that we ought, I think, to recognize

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the fact that by this time next year the portfolio of education will be in the hands of a minister. I think this fact furnishes a very strong reason why this Council as now constituted should refrain from coming to any final decision of policy in this question. If we decide on free education now it will be extremely difficult for any minister to go back on the decision, and he may find that we have tied his hands to a very considerable and embarrassing extent. Of course if the Elementary Education Bill is passed and money becomes available from the education tax the abolition of fees may not necessarily then involve an actual reduction in the facilities which we are able to provide, though it will still have diminished the power to expand the number of schools. Further it, as I gather, the minister of the future is likely to be blessed with funds, enormously large as compared with the very restricted purse with which Government of late years have had to carry on, it is just possible that he may be able to face simultaneously the demands for an expansion of education and the abolition of fees But that is a matter for the future and for the present it is an unfortunate fact that we have not funds for both. In these circumstances it seems to me that we should hardly be treating the future minister fairly if we do not leave him a perfectly free hand to decide on his policy, whether if his funds then do not allow him to push forward at once in both directions, he will go first for the necessary large expansion in the number of schools or whether he will instead move in the direction of abolishing fees."

(His Excellency left the hall for a short time and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar took the chair.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Sir after congratulating ourselves that for the first time I have seen an Indian member on that seat which may be a normal event from the year 1921, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp for the very full statement that he has made and the insight he has given into the future of elementary education. I do not propose to enter into the merits of this question as to whether this provision should be made in this year's budget; but with reference to some observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp I am obliged to offer a few remarks. The Hon'ble Mr. Knapp perhaps remembers that this Government have expressed that the policy is to have free and compulsory education. They afterwards went back. In order to make sure I wanted the Government to make that point clear, whether when they wanted to introduce free and compulsory education, whether they meant that the person need not pay. Their idea is to have free and compulsory education. There is another question and that is whether we cannot utilize these 8 lakhs from aided schools for opening additional schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Knapp is very anxious that we should not saddle the responsibility on the future ministers If it were so, it would be better that the Elementary Education Bill itself is postponed, because several questions may be settled now which may not be to the taste of the new Council. If you want to pass this Bill in this Council, let us pass the question of funds also. I once more urge that we should not lightly throw aside the proposal whereby we propose to compel every boy who ought to receive education to receive education."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"I rise to oppose the resolution, partly from the point of view that I object to any anticipation of future educational programme, but also from the point of view that we are not justified in entering upon compulsory education until some one in authority can assure the Council that the country can assimilate the educational policy which it is now proposed to enforce upon it. My experience is that elementary education has not been an unmixed blessing to this Presidency. It has undoubtedly benefited many, but it has not been for the benefit of all. The educated classes have increased largely at the expense of the labouring classes. Twenty-five years ago when I first came out to Madras there were in Mount Road, workshops, where the son took up his father's trade in the same way that his father and grandfathers had followed in their parents' footsteps. The hereditary artisan is however fast disappearing. The immediate result of elementary education is that these youngsters no longer follow their fathers' professions, and when the Factory Act was established they were in their younger days prevented from doing so altogether. It may be stated that this was only a temporary dislocation, but it is not so. We have found by experience that when a youngster has received his elementary training, he is of no further use to his father in his artisan trade, as he immediately aspired to some appointment which required educational abilities, and it is in consequence of this diversion of labour that the old artisan of Madras, who a few years ago had an almost world-wide reputation, is now fast disappearing. It might be said that this is no reason why the working classes should not be educated, and I would agree if society as a whole were benefited thereby, but what we see is that the rising generation after going in for their elementary education generally go a bit further and aim at secondary and higher education, and the result is, what I may call, the intellectual markets are flooded with a mass of material which it cannot possibly assimilate. Take for example the Madras Bar, where if I may say so without offence, the standard of education to be seen there is infinitely inferior to what we were accustomed to a few years ago. Judging by the fees which these budding vakils are prepared to accept there is evidently great competition for work at the Madras Bar. Then again take Government clerical service. You can get as many men as you want—more men than you can possibly take in, and not of any great intellectual attainments The same applies to mercantile and commercial houses, where there are dozens of applications for every vacancy, and there still remain hundreds if not thousands of others begging for appointments. And now you wish to put in free and compulsory education! What will be the effect? The artisan class is going to be still further robbed of its sons and the so-called intellectual departments are going to be

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still further overcrowded. To some extent Government have endeavoured to substitute the earlier workshop training which these boys used to receive from their fathers, by the introduction of technical schools, but that was no real substitute, and does not give us the class of artisan that we have been accustomed to in the past. It gives us a technical class of men which in the future may be useful but for whom at present there is very little scope. I am of opinion that this Council ought to take a much longer view of the subject of compulsory education than it is doing at present, and should endeavour to be profited by the example of other nations. I do not know how many years ago Board school compulsory education was enforced in England, but as the result thereof it seems to me that we are within a short distance of being ruled by the working classes. If this is what has happened in England as the result of compulsory education, we may take it that a similar state of things will ultimately eventuate in India and that before very long we shall see the present so-called Panchama classes coming to the head of affairs. I have no doubt that our high caste Hindu colleagues in this Council in expressing great sympathy with these depressed classes, are acting genuinely, but it is a very serious subject, and if this matter is not handled very carefully and education only imposed upon the country to the extent to which it can be assimilated, I can foresee in the course of a few years our high class friends shedding tears of blood when they realize that they have created a whip with which to flog themselves. Your Excellency, I regard this as a very serious subject. It is not a question of rupees, annas and pies. It is a question pure and simple whether this Presidency can assimilate the amount of education which this Council proposes to force upon the people."

The Hon'ble DIWAN BAHADUR P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI :—"I am very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger has spoken on the subject and I agree with him in several respects. I know what compulsory primary education will bring on if the system of primary education as it is now is made compulsory or free or anything of the kind. There is something radically wrong with the system at present. I am an employer of labour and I know what it will be if the present kind of primary education alone is imparted. There is a way of making labourer more sensible and more useful when not one would chuck up his usual work and become a quill driver. No doubt under the existing system of education every one that goes to primary school wants to become a clerk, a vakil and this and that. He wants to chuck up the work of his parents. This is a transitory period. If the system is changed, as it ought to be, I think some good will come out of it. What I say is what I believe to be necessary. I may be wrong, but there are experts to set it right. Our training of the boys must be that if a boy goes to school he must work with his books for three hours and with his hand for three hours. He must be made to do some manual work in the schools along with the training he has with his books. If that system is followed I think a great deal of good will come out of it. He will become a good artizan and a good man even in ploughing his lands. He will learn how to use his plough, now the seed and put manure but if he is made to go in the direction he is going now there is no use. It is I think a wrong direction and the sooner it is put down the better for the country and I must also say in a village school what they ought to do is not simply to bring the boys together but to put them in the hut or shed. He learns some writing and reading. The next year perhaps he forgets the whole. It is a perfect waste of time. Well, you may think I am very hard upon these but I know what it is. I have moved with the people and I know that people forget everything they learn. You must make them more useful by the training you give and the more you train them in proper lines they will become good citizens and they will improve the resources of the country in every way."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I do not want to interfere in the middle of my Honourable friend's discussion but there is no use now in discussing about the possibilities of the future. And so I would make the appeal that we should confine ourselves to the main point at present. I would suggest that any further discussion should not proceed like that opened up by the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger. So far as I am concerned I am not prepared to press further the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency whatever the fate of this resolution may be, I think it is my duty to protest most emphatically against the extreme views of the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger who was allowed to dwell on a most controversial point. He was referring to the demerits of universal education. I have heard it for the first time said by anybody. My Lord, that education is a curse rather than a blessing."

The Hon'ble Mr. THONGER :—"May I rise to a point of order. I say that the country is not at the present moment ready for compulsory education."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I distinctly heard the Honourable Member saying that the elementary education does not benefit anybody. He said so and also said that the old-world industries disappearing when he merely learns the three R's. I only refer to the Indian Industries Commission. They recommend mass education and that an educated artisan is a great asset in the industrial development also. He also alluded probably to those Labour Unions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I would like the Honourable Member to take the suggestion of the Honourable Mover."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Only one word more I have to say in this connexion; I am referring to the proceedings of International Labour Conference in which the very same

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question was discussed and some members put forward that education of labourers is not suitable for a country like India. It was resolved unanimously that the education would be a great blessing even among labourers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I wind up by saying that I propose not to press this resolution not because of the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Thonger but because the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp has given no assurance that it will meet the consideration of Government. Of course if this Bill is passed and if we shed tears, it will be only tears of joy and not of sorrow."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* GRANTS FOR FREE EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"I beg to move the following resolution :—

'XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to provide an additional subsidy of four lakhs of rupees for distribution to local bodies to enable them to impart free education in Elementary Schools under their management and that the proposed extra expenditure be met by reduction under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

In doing so he said :—"My Lord, on account of the distressing conditions prevailing in the country a large number of boys and girls who ought to be at school are forced to keep out of it. Till recently in all elementary schools up to fourth standard the headmasters were allowed to collect fees and appropriate them for themselves. Fearing that the strength of the schools might go down the headmasters were using their discretion in the matter and in many cases of really poor students were collecting no fees at all. This was a source of great relief to the poor students. But by a recent order of Government the headmasters were prohibited from appropriating fees and local bodies have been directed to collect fees in all cases. The result has been to half empty our schools. My resolution seeks to provide a remedy for this evil.

"My lord, this is not a very ambitious plan. I do not ask for new schools or new equipment. I am endeavouring to find out a way to utilise the existing facilities to the best possible advantage. I am anxious to see our elementary schools strong in numbers ; or else the money already spent on them would be more waste.

I find that the fee income from elementary schools under the local boards is a lakh and eleven thousand rupees. Out of the 4 lakhs which I ask for as a subsidy this sum will go to make up the deficit caused by making education free. But in giving free education in the board schools we shall be tempting the pupils in aided institutions to give up those schools in favour of the former. This will naturally affect the strength and income of aided schools. I am anxious to make provision for protecting the interests of these institutions. The way I propose to do it is to grant them subsidies out of the remaining two lakhs and eighty-nine thousand rupees. The local boards may very well be entrusted with the task of distributing this sum among deserving institutions. The local bodies are in a better position to know and appreciate local difficulties and they will be able to render speedier help than any other agency. These, in short, My lord, are my reasons for moving this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I am afraid there is very little that I can add to the statement which I made in answer to the last resolution on the general question of policy of free education as against the using of money for the extension of primary education. This is not merely a question of 1 lakh of rupees which comes in as fees to local bodies but entails the removal of fees in public schools. It is almost certain to happen that fees will have to be taken off with the result that a very considerable sum will be lost for the benefit of education. I am afraid in the circumstances I can give no other reply than that given to the other, namely, that I do not think it fair for Government to lay down their policy with regard to free education."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"The cause of my resolution is that owing to a recent Government Order all local board presidents were compelled to levy fees. Till then the headmasters were allowed to use their discretion in levying fees. Now that power is withdrawn many poor students have to leave those institutions. It is to remedy this evil I brought this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"So far as local bodies are concerned they are entitled to modify their fees if the special circumstances of the locality require it. That of course is a very different matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* FREE-STUDENTSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN SECUNDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"We have to attend a conference and this resolution is likely to take some time. May I take it to-morrow morning ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The Honourable Member will please go on."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The resolution which I wish to move runs as follows:—

'XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an increased provision of Rs. 50,000 may be made under 22. EDUCATION towards free-studentships and scholarships in the secondary schools and that a corresponding deduction may be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

"This question is a very old question. Under the present rules the manager of a school has no discretion to grant free-studentships in the case of deserving students of marked ability unless they belong to the backward classes or the depressed classes. A Brahmin student does not belong to the backward classes, and the manager cannot award a free-studentship for him. That will be debited against him and it will not be considered a legitimate expenditure in calculating grants. In 1916 there was an Educational Conference and they passed a unanimous resolution in the following terms:—'That for the purpose of granting fee concessions to indigent pupils of marked ability, expenditure by managing bodies on scholarships up to a limit of 10 per cent of the fee income reckoned at standard rates be considered as legitimate expenditure for the purpose of assessing the grant that might be paid to a school provided that the scheme for the award of scholarships or fee concessions has received the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.' That was the resolution passed in 1916 and the question came up before the Council for the first time in March 1918 when I gave notice of a similar resolution. Sir Henry Stanc then said that he had recommended to the Government that 10 per cent of the income calculated should be disregarded in calculating grants, and he also held out the hope that he was awaiting the orders of Government in the matter and that so far as he was concerned, he had made a recommendation to that effect. He said that that would be considered a legitimate expenditure and managers were empowered to go up to 10 per cent. Nothing was done till 1919 and in the meantime a Government Order was passed on the 25th January 1919. There was a urgent motion before this Council on the 5th February 1919. The gist of the Government Order was that they did not accept this recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, but they suggested that such cases should be met by increase of scholarships and the Inspector of Schools had a discretion in the distribution. The Director of Public Instruction said that the question was under consideration. But nothing has been done so far to enable the management to give free-studentships. So if the Government could do anything to aid the managers to provide scholarships for indigent students of marked ability, it would meet the case."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"In deference to the wishes of the Honourable Member, I shall not detain the Council. The principle underlying this resolution is already accepted for we are making an increased budget provision year by year for scholarships. Rupees 56,000 is provided for 1920-21 as against Rs. 51,000 which was the budget estimate for 1919-20. The increase in this year alone is Rs 15,000 and the figure for 1914-15 was Rupees 51,000 and odd. I have before me the figures of expenditure from 1914-15 for scholarships for boys alone in secondary schools. For successive years these are 51, 55, 46, 77 and 62·7 thousands of rupees."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether it is all intended for scholarships to indigent pupils?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"My figures relate to scholarships for pupils in secondary schools for Indian boys alone. For the current year the budget is Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 71,000 is provided in the next year's budget. These figures amply indicate the policy of the Government. The Honourable Member complains that the manager has no discretion in the award of scholarships to pupils. The whole money is found from Provincial funds. That being so, it is doubtful whether the management should have a voice. If the management is to have a voice in the award of scholarships, then it is open to it to have supplementary scholarships and private munificence might well come to the assistance of Government.' The reasons why Government scholarships are awarded direct from Provincial funds rather than by any other scheme are well known. But I shall merely quote them in order that the Council may be aware of the reasons which compel me to advise Government to increase the provision.—

'Awards made by school authorities may be biased or strong local influence may be brought to bear on the headmaster to award a scholarship to a person who was not really deserving of or needing it. The necessary uniformity of rules regulating the award, and a better comparison of the merits and needs of the various applicants for scholarships throughout the Presidency, can be made if the scholarships are granted by a central authority, the central authority being the Inspector of Schools. When the award is made by a central authority, the pupil need not attend any particular school, he may hold his scholarship in any school, no preferential treatment is then meted out to pupils who are prepared to attend a particular school. The institution of scholarships in aided school lands itself to the schools entering into unjustifiable competition with each other, on account of the larger fee remissions and scholarships that can be able to award over the other. Such inducements ought not to be fostered from a provision of public funds though there is no objection to *private* beneficence coming to the aid of particular schools, and providing scholarships in them. The award by a central authority ensures that all districts and all classes of the community are able to obtain the advantages of a scholarship system."

(Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Littlehailes; the President; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Tyagaraya Chettiyar.) [5TH FEBRUARY 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Does that work up to 10 per cent as recommended by the Education Conference, never mind who allots it or who distributes it? I want further information on these points."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"These scholarships are allotted by the Director of Public Instruction to the Circle Inspectors in proportion to the number of scholars who will be eligible in any area and to the number of schools in that area. In ranking the award, the Inspectors use their discretion in regard to the recommendations that are made and in local inspections they consider the qualifications of scholars."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Does it correspond to 10 per cent?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES:—"I cannot answer that question without additional figures before me."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure Honourable Members wish to make a clean sweep of educational resolutions and won't mind discussing the last of those resolutions before dispersing this evening."

RESOLUTION *RE* TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The resolution that I propose runs thus:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of one lakh be provided for additional technical scholarships for students to be sent aboard by increasing the figure under 22-A. by that amount and the corresponding reduction be made under the head 45-B. Civil Works.'

"The Government have provided a small amount, I suggest that there should be an increase. When this question was discussed on the last occasion, it was stated that the provision allotted would be sufficient to send some scholars and that we had not enough scholars available. But I submit that in order to train men outside India, either in America or in Japan, we must be prepared to send out one or two every year, but a large number of men. We have to select the men who will be useful on their return for the improvement of the country. If we want educated men of high eminence to be sent abroad, then we may complain that we would not get enough men, but to learn agriculture we want working knowledge. If we pitch up the qualification necessary so as to be just enough to be useful instead of pitching it high, then instead of complaining that we have no scholars, we could get enough number of people from all communities who can go abroad and a larger number can be provided. That is why I suggest an additional sum to be provided. Government said that they would have no objection if they could get the men. But I suggest that they must find out the men. We need not go in always for graduates. We can get enough number of men so as to be useful for the country and for that purpose Rs. 1 lakh will enable us to send a larger number of people."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Your Excellency, there is already a provision of Rs. 20,000 for scholarships in the budget and this includes provision for sending two scholars to England. I may mention that there are thirty Government of India State Technical scholarships of which the Madras Government may allot four; that is to say, there may be four Government of India scholars abroad at any one time nominated by the Government of Madras. Last year we advertised a vacancy and we received 36 applications and we recommended to the Government that in addition to granting the vacant Government of India scholarships the Provincial Government should grant scholarships to three other candidates whom we were satisfied would prove useful in the development of industries after they receive training in England and that recommendation has been accepted by the Government, although all the candidates have not got the Degree of B.A. I have no doubt that the Government will be prepared to accept similar proposals in future, if we can find men who will prove useful in the development of industries after a period of training in England or America. At the present time, as a consequence of the war, industrial and technological schools and factories in England are overcrowded and we have had one definite warning from Glasgow that we should not send any men for training in mechanical engineering there till October 1921. We should be running a considerable risk of causing great disappointment to Indians if we sent them abroad in the hopes of getting such training in England now. I have no doubt that if there is any chance of sending more men to England or other countries for training and if facilities can be provided for their training there the Government will be found ready to meet the demand, but I think the provision now made is adequate so far as we can anticipate requirements for the current year."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR:—"I have very great interest in the matter and I happen to be one of the members of the selection committee for scholarships. We found among the applicants some very good men who can turn out to be very successful if they were sent to England and for practical training in European industrial centres and

I believe as the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell said that we have recommended three to the Madras Government with a special recommendation that they should be given scholarships. What I think is that there is a necessity for the Madras Government to offer a number of scholarships. I would go even to the length of saying ten scholarships may be given for young men every year to go to Europe or America or anywhere else where it is possible to get instruction in industrial centres and I think that kind of training will help a great deal in improving the scientific knowledge of the country as well as the industrial knowledge. My honourable friend has asked for a lakh of rupees. If that lakh of rupees is provided, I think we will be able to get splendid young men and it will be money well spent. I am not for wasting money, but I think this money will be well spent if it is sanctioned. I think we shall be able to select men within the budget year, if provision is made in the budget. I hope the Government will see their way to sanction this sum."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to say that this is an important resolution on which there cannot be much difference of opinion. There is no doubt that if men are forthcoming the Government should provide funds for them. The question is whether a sufficient number of men are forthcoming. The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell said that Rs. 20,000 is quite sufficient for the present year. This means that he considers that only three men could be found. Is the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell prepared to say that only three men could be found who are willing to go to England? The Hon'ble Mr Tyagaraya Chettiyar said that any number of people would be forthcoming to go to foreign countries for training. I think this is quite correct more especially when we are not going to insist upon the graduate qualification. We are not confined to Glasgow for the training of our boys till October 1921; we can send them to other places also and I hope Government will find it possible to accept the resolution. It is Your Excellency's portfolio and I think this is a very necessary expenditure and I hope Your Excellency will provide some more money for it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to point out to this Council that the Government do feel the necessity for sending young men for training to England and other places and with this object in view they have put down in the budget of this year Rs. 20,000. We are told that the state of things in England is so unsatisfactory that there will probably be no room for our young men until October 1921. It is quite true that they can go elsewhere. But on the whole under the present conditions it appears to the Government that Rs. 20 000 would suffice for the present. Honourable Members may consider that they may take this Rs. 20,000, which is in the budget as an earnest, of our good faith. The Government are really anxious to give the young men very good technical education and if there is any necessity for an increased sum for this purpose I shall do my best to persuade my honourable colleagues to make increased provision."

The Hon'ble Mr NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I take it that Your Excellency's statement is that if more persons are forthcoming more funds will be found?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must stick to what I have already said."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I hope the Director of Industries will consider not only the question of sending men to Glasgow but to America. In America they provide cheap and efficient education, at a cheap cost and young men can be trained for a long period at a cheap cost. Under these circumstances, I hope the Director of Industries will consider what facilities are available in America. If Rs. 20,000 will only suffice for two men and if ten are available, they can be sent to England or to America. If the Government are inclined to do it, they can do it. I hope that Government would take earnest steps to secure a larger number of young men to be sent. I am not anxious about this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I can leave him with the assurance that we will be anxious to encourage this education and we are not to confine ourselves to this. If we find young men anxious to get the training, we shall certainly help them."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then rose for the day.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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